INSIST ON
Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

Entered as second-class matter, September 16, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. 4. NO. 14 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914. WHOLE NO. 170

INDICTMENTS ARE QUASHED

Suit Against Mine Workers' Officials Is Dropped.

ACTION BASED ON SHERMAN LAW

Fail to Prove that Unionists and Mine Operators Were Acting Together.

Charleston, W. Va., July 4.—On the request of the federal district attorney, indictments against President White and Vice President Hayes, of the United Mine Workers, and seventeen other national and district officers of that organization were quashed. The unionists were indicted last year under the Sherman anti-trust law and were charged with maintaining a "conspiracy" with coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to increase the cost of coal mining in West Virginia by unionizing the mines. Officials state that they could prove the mine workers were trying to unionize the mines, but it would have been impossible to prove any conspiracy.

The federal grand jury that presented this indictment, which was given wide publicity at the time, also made public this view of conditions in West Virginia, and which the grand jury failed to see were causes for unionization among the miners:

"The operators appear to have been somewhat remiss in endeavoring to secure and hold the good will of their employes, and the grand jury deduced from testimony that there existed reasonable grounds for many of the grievances complained of by the miners. We believe that many of these complaints are substantial and have merit.

"The grand jury found that the state laws have not been so enforced as to give all persons concerned the benefits which are derived therefrom. Many camp marshals, whose appointments and salaries are controlled by coal companies, have exercised a system of espionage and have resorted to arbitrary powers of police control, acting in capacity of judge and jury and passing sentence upon miners who had incurred the enmity of the superintendent or pit boss for having complained of real grievances or for other causes.

"Many of the coal companies maintain camp saloons and collect from the keepers of such saloons a per capita sum of 25 to 40 cents per month for each person whose name appears upon the company pay-roll. Many camp saloons are open after midnight and on Sunday contrary to the state law.

"Over one saloon there has floated for years the red flag of anarchy with an opened knife fastened to the flag. This saloon is a rendezvous for anarchists and many crimes are chargeable to its influence."

The quashing of this indictment marks another distinct advance by the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, whose gains during the past month have attracted general attention. These gains include the reversal of Federal Judge Dayton's injunction views by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., the settlement of the strike at Collier's and the securing of the check-off system through mediation.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, July 4.—President Kobs, of the Central Labor Union, announces that "organization" will be the slogan for the next several months. He has dismissed every member of the organization committee who did not respond to the call to begin work for the term. Painters' union is interested in the question of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases. A committee is considering these health menaces. The Metal Trades council has formed a "flying wedge" organizing campaign. Several international officials are in the city and are assisting in this work. The Telephone Operators' union reports that all its grievances but one has been satisfactorily settled. The machinists are urging an eight-hour day for printing press machinery shops around Boston. The Boston and Maine railway shop federation has completed its organization, and applied for a charter to the A. F. of L. railway department. Carriage Drivers' and Chauffeurs' union report the satisfactory adjustment of a dispute in a garage that employs a large number of men. Because of the attitude of the Brooklyn Cooperage company at South Boston toward its striking employes an effort will be made to interest the authorities.

ENORMOUS PRICES.

Baltimore July 4.—Trust methods were revealed in the suit by the government to dissolve the American Can Company. John Black, of Black & Krebs, testified that $750,000 was paid for the Baltimore and Indianapolis factories of that concern. They were said to be worth from $25,000 to $30,000 each.

William Fait was paid $200,000 for his plant, the machinery being worth about $18,000.

Theodore N. Nagle, secretary and treasurer of the R. Tynes Smith Can Company, said $250,000 was paid for this plant. The plant and lease were worth about $35,000 and the machinery about $75,000.

All these firms entered into an agreement not to engage in making cans for fifteen years.

Mr. Fait testified that before the formation of the American Can Company competition was keen, and a certain kind of can brought $16 to $18 a thousand. Afterward the market price was $30 a thousand.

IOWA'S LIABILITY LAW UPHELD

Des Moines, Iowa, July 4.—Federal Judge McPherson has decided that the workmen's compensation act of this State is constitutional, and says the statute is a vast improvement over the old system.

"Nearly all of the objections to this statute are argued from the standpoint of morals, propriety and policy," reads the court's opinion. "This statute no doubt has many objectionable features, but that it is a statute with right tendencies I have no doubt.

"All such legislation is a matter of growth and development, and in the end when mature, as it ought to be and quite likely will be, beneficial results will be obtained. At all events this legislation cannot bring forth worse results than we now have as to these matters by court procedure."

NONCITIZENS DEPUTIZED.

Hazelton, Penn., July 4.—Attorneys for the United Mine Workers union are preparing to take action against the policy of a sheriff deputizing non-citizens. It is claimed that several sections of the law apply, but nothing specific has yet been found.

A State law makes it punishable by a fine of $25 and costs and one year in prison if an alien is captured with a gun upon his person. The informer or the man who makes the capture is entitled to one-half the fine. The law is plain; it imposes that fine, nothing less, and makes it mandatory.

A MOURNFUL PLAINT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4.—Gustav A. Richter, surgical instrument manufacturer, is up in arms against existing labor laws, and blames the state government for trying "to push us to the wall." Mr. Richter declares "we manufacturers are considered the mark of political demagogues," and he enters most emphatic protest against visits of factory inspectors, who insist that labor laws be complied with. He says: "Every visit has cost me from $50 to $100, and this year it is no good, and I must probably spend another $150 on same to bring conditions up to the new law."

Mr. Richter is downcast over the outlook, and utters this mournful plaint: "Where it will let up I don't know."

LITTLE TOTS TOIL AT LOOMS

Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—The elimination of all children from the mills under the age of fourteen is one of the demands of striking employes at the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, located in this city. These workers have organized a union and affiliated to the United Textile Workers' union. This organization is receiving special assistance from the American Federation of Labor in its campaign to better conditions in this industry.

Other demands of the Fulton strikers are: The reinstatement of the men and women discharged for joining the union; fifty-four hours a week for women and minors, and a 15 per cent increase in wages.

It is charged that the company is supported by the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' association and the National Association of Manufacturers in an effort to break the strike and end agitation for the abolishment of child labor.

Exploitation to the limit is the fate of these workers, who are forced to dwell in company shacks and deal at company stores. It has been the rule of the Fulton concern to hold back a week's wage, and when the workers struck against unbearable conditions they had from a week to nine days' pay due them. The money, the company declared, was forfeited on the ground that the striker left without notice. Credit was denied at the company store, and with eviction from the company houses, the strikers presented a sorry picture until the organized workers came to their rescue. They are being supported by the entire Georgia trade union movement, the local movement, as well as the United Textile Workers and the A. F. of L., who are united in a protest against the child labor system.

Organizer Miles, who is in charge of the strike, voiced the workers' views when he said:

"To put our little children in the mills before they are much beyond the cradle is only to keep them and the generation that follows poor and ignorant. The low wages and feudalistic system prevailing in Georgia cotton mills has fastened upon us, in spite of ourselves, the curse of child labor. What we want is decent living wages for the adults, so that our children can be kept in school and have some chance to grow up healthy and strong, and we want decent living and working conditions, so that the men and women won't be thrown on the scrap heap before they have passed middle age and have to give their places to children.

"It is the little child that keeps wages down by competing with its own parents, and the mill owners want children not only for their cheapness, but because they are easy to control and don't complain of unjust treatment."

MAGISTRATE REPRIMANDED.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—Because he issued permits to children to work in factories in violation of the child labor law, Magistrate Privott answered to charges of incompetency in the Circuit Court at Suffolk. The magistrate appeared before the court to answer a motion made by Commissioner of Labor James B. Doherty to have him removed from office on the grounds of incompetency. Prosecution for the Bureau of Labor was conducted by Capt. Charles M. Wallace, of this city.

After several illegal permits, which had been issued by the magistrate, had been introduced in evidence, and after J. B. Clinedinst, chief factory inspector for the State, had testified, the defendant, pleading ignorance of the law, frankly confessed that he had issued illegal permits, and asked for the mercy of the court. Judge McLemore, after hearing argument by counsel, stated that while he was thoroughly convinced of the guilt of the defendant, he was not disposed to humiliate him by removing him from office. The judge therefore ordered a dismissal of the motion to remove, but severely reprimanded the defendant for his disregard of the law.

The reprimand by the judge was an able and eloquent defense of the law, and he urged the necessity of obedience to all statutes of the Commonwealth.

CHEAP ARTIFICIAL LEG WOULD BLOCK JUSTICE

Springfield, Mass., July 4.—A jury in the Superior court did not agree with the Holyoke Street Railway company's views that damages for loss of a leg were hardly necessary, as artificial legs have been so perfected that the loss is no longer a serious handicap. The company admitted its liability for the accident, which was the result of a collision between trolley cars. The jury returned a verdict of $14,000 for the 10-year-old lad.

MUST HAVE A DAY OFF.

Washington, July 4.—Women cannot work seven days a week in the District of Columbia, even though the total number of hours of work in a week does not exceed forty-eight, according to an interpretation of the new eight-hour law for women in the District, made by the Board of Commissioners. Hotel men insisted that women could work six and six-sevenths hours each day in the week without violating the clause in question, but the authorities ruled against any seven-day division.

WANTS SCHOOL FOR CONVICTS.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 4.—A school for convicts in the penitentiary who are uneducated and desire instruction is favored by Attorney General Barker, who is a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors. His idea is that all of the convicts in the institution under 25 years of age who are without education should be given the opportunity of bettering themselves in that respect while they are incarcerated. He would not bar any inmate, however, no matter of what age.

WAGE SCALE APPROVED.

Des Moines, Ia., July 4.—Members of the United Mine Workers' union in this district have indorsed the new wage agreement drawn up at the recent joint conference in this city, and peace in the Iowa coal fields is assured for the next two years. A number of inequalities have been adjusted.

"CLASS LEGISLATION" CRY IS EFFECTIVELY ANSWERED; CLAIM OF CLAYTON BILL OPPONENTS PROVEN UNFOUNDED

The following evidence is offered against the claims of opponents of the Clayton anti-trust bill, intended to relieve labor from trust classification and prevent injunction abuses, that this measure is "class legislation:"

Last month the United States Supreme Court upheld the Missouri anti-trust law, which excludes labor organizations from its operation. The court said a State legislature has the right to make this exception, and answered the complaining International Harvester Company thusly:

> In the enumeration of those who, it is contended, by combination are able to restrain trade are included, among others, "persons engaged in domestic service" and "nurses," and because these are not embraced in the law, plaintiff in error, it is contended, although a combination of companies uniting the power of $120,000,000 and able thereby to engross 85 per cent or 90 per cent of the trade in agricultural implements, is nevertheless beyond the competency of the legislature to prohibit. As great as the contrast is, a greater one may be made. Under the principle applied a combination of all the great industrial enterprises (and why not railroads as well?) could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or of infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination. Such contrasts and the considerations they suggest must be pushed aside by government, and a rigid and universal classification applied is the contention of the plaintiff in error; and to this the contention must come. ADMIT EXCEPTIONS, AND YOU ADMIT THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO SELECT THEM.

The court sustained the position of trade unionists that there is a difference between labor and property, and approvingly quoted the following decision:

> In State vs. Standard Oil Co., 218 Mo. 1, 370, 372, the Supreme Court held that the anti-trust statutes of the State "are limited in their scope and operations to persons and corporations dealing in commodities, and do not include combinations of persons engaged in labor pursuits." And, justifying the statutes against a charge of illegal discrimination, the court further said that "it must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments.

In his speech of acceptance of the Presidential nomination by the Democratic party, Honorable Woodrow Wilson said:

> The working people of America—if they must be distinguished from the minority that constitutes the rest of us are, of course, the backbone of the nation. No law that safeguards their life, that improves the physical and moral conditions under which they live, that makes their (the working people of America) hours of labor rational and tolerable, that gives them freedom to act in their own interests, and that protects them where they can not protect themselves, can properly be regarded as class legislation or as anything but a measure taken in the interest of the whole people, whose partnership in right action we are trying to establish and make real and practical. It is in this spirit that we shall act if we are genuine spokesmen of the whole country.

The Democratic party platform of 1908, which was repeated in 1912, declares:

> The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restrain of trade.

The Progressive party platform of 1912 contains the following:

> The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.
>
> We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.
>
> We believe also that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court, or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury * * *.
>
> We favor the organization of workers, men and women, as a means of protecting their interests and of promoting their progress.

Last month the House passed the Clayton anti-trust bill, which contains provisions guaranteeing the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law; preventing the abuse of the writ of injunction and providing for jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempt.

Last month the House provided that in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws no moneys appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill should be used for the prosecution of trade unions or farmers' organizations under the Sherman law.

The same provision was passed by both Houses and signed by the President during the Sixty-third Congress.

The same provision was passed by both House and Senate in the Sixty-second Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. The House passed the provision over Mr. Taft's veto, but the Senate adjourned before action was taken on the veto.

Do you indorse the views of the United States Supreme Court, the President, the House of Representatives, and millions of American voters? If so, join in the battle to free workers from trust classification under the Sherman law. Write to your Senators today that you favor the Clayton bill as passed by the House of Representatives. ACT NOW. Insist that the Senate takes favorable action before the adjournment of this session.

MILL LABORERS WIN STRIKE

Martin's Ferry, Ohio, July 4.—Several hundred mill laborers, employed by the Whittaker-Glessner Company, and formed into an A. F. of L. union, won their strike against that company. The agreement provides that all strikers will be restored to their former positions; that there will be no discrimination on account of union affiliation; that the wages of the men shall be the same as prevailed prior to the taking effect of the decrease instituted by the company, which ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, and that there shall be in each department of the plant a committee selected by the union who shall take up all grievances with a representative of the company.

The workers are elated over their success in resisting a wage reduction, through organization, and the new union has rapidly increased its membership. A. F. of L. Organizers Lewis and Tafelski were of value to the strikers; as was the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the other unionists in this city.

WON'T DESERT UNION.

Stockton, Cal., July 4.—Because cooks and waiters, employed in several restaurants, refused to sign a paper stating they did not belong to a union, they have been locked out. The strikers charge a local anti-union organization with being responsible for present conditions.

GLASSWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4.—Charging that the Thomas Shotten Cut Glass Works violated an agreement, thereby making it impossible to earn more than $7 or $8 a week, 200 employes, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, are on strike.

PAY RECORD PENALTY.

Washington, July 4.—An agreement between the attorneys for the Department of Labor and the Dwight Manufacturing company of Boston, provides for payment by the company of $50,000, the largest single penalty ever collected for violation of the alien contract labor law.

The company was charged with importing a number of laborers, mainly Greeks, to work in its cotton mills in Chicopee, Mass., and Alabama. The case had been pending since 1910, and when it was ready to be brought to trial the company offered to settle for $50,000, and the government accepted.

HORSESHOERS STAND FIRM.

Scranton, Penn., July 4.—Failure to settle differences with their employers through mediation resulted in a strike of horseshoers in this city. The unionists are reported as standing firm, and insist that working conditions be improved.

BARTENDERS STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., July 4.—Bartenders in this city are on strike for a minimum weekly salary of $16, double pay for overtime and notice before they are dismissed. Several places have granted these requests for better working conditions.

FAVORS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Philadelphia, July 4.—Public ownership of railroads, telegraph lines and other public utilities was favored by John Wanamaker before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

Establishment of public ownership, Mr. Wanamaker contended, would reduce postage to 1 cent, cut telegraph charges one-half, and prevent such scandals as were recently revealed by investigation of the New Haven Railroad and the Rock Island Railroad.

Under a system of public ownership, Mr. Wanamaker said, the railroads would not need to ask for an advance in freight rates.

The speaker favored organization by workers, who have as much right to unite, he said, as has capital.

"It's an insane thing not to recognize organizations of labor. The workman is no longer a mat for the rich man to wipe his feet on. The man who sets a horseshoe or turns a lathe is a better man than the man that walks around with a high hat and cane and does nothing.

"The emancipation of labor will come with opportunity for study and in holidays. I should say that the missing link between capital and labor is prejudice, which has built up a Chinese wall between capital and labor."

Mr. Wanamaker was evidently not aware of any system outside of unionism whereby the wrongs of workers would be righted, as the following passage will show:

"Is it not impossible for an employe of the United States Steel trust or any other big corporation to get satisfaction for any grievance unless aided by a labor union?"

"You will have to ask Alba Johnson, president of Baldwin Locomotive Works, or Nathan T. Folwell, or some other larger employer of labor than I am."

REPRESENTATIVE BUCHANAN WINS HIS BATTLE TO PROTECT LIFE AND LIMB

Washington, July 4.—Representative Buchanan, a member of the Labor group, and former president of the International Structural Iron Workers' union, has won his battle to amend the laws for better protection to building craftsmen in the District of Columbia. This week the House of Representatives suspended the rules and passed the bill by an overwhelming vote.

The law is believed to be a model for future legislation that has for its purpose the protection of life and limb to workers in the erection of buildings. All scaffolding and platforms will be required to bear four times the maximum weight required, and the inspector of buildings shall be immediately notified by workmen of any defect or sign of weakness. This information shall be treated as confidential. Strict regulations are provided for the running of elevators and hoisting machines, and it shall be unlawful to use these unless the holes or openings on each floor shall be closed to a height of at least six feet. False floors are provided for on every floor, and fines ranging from $50 to $500, and imprisonment from three months to two years, are penalties for violations of this act.

Representative Buchanan has attracted attention the past few weeks by his determination to unwind Congressional red tape and secure the passage of this bill. For several days he conducted a filibuster and compelled the House to spend much time on roll calls by raising points of order. On one occasion the acting speaker of the House called the trades unionist to the chair, believing this would silence him and permit the House to pass the huge appropriation bill, then under consideration. But the iron worker took advantage of his new position to make history, and for the first time in the annals of the House of Representatives, a presiding officer was heard to announce there was no quorum present and another roll call was ordered. A "gentlemen's agreement," followed by a suspension of the rules, resulted in the bill's passage.

TO USE STATE RESCUE CAR.

Columbus, Ohio, July 4.—State mining authorities have ruled that the mine rescue car, recently purchased by the state can be used when practical in any industrial disaster, whether it be a factory or hotel fire, train accident or most anything else. Railroads operating in the state have expressed their willingness to furnish free transportation for the car over their lines when it is to be used in rescue work of any nature, and a ruling of the attorney general gives them permission to render free service without violation of state law. Free transportation by railroad companies is prohibited, except in only a few instances of this character.

SAYS LAW INVITES SLAVERY

Philadelphia, July 4.—Declaring that it would establish "a form of peonage, or modified slavery," Judge Sulzberger swept from the statute books the law passed by the last State legislature to regulate the licensing of loan companies. The court expressed the opinion that this law was passed in an effort to circumvent the law of 1909, which Judge Sulzberger held to be constitutional. The 1909 law made possible the loaning of money to a workingman and the assignment of his future wages as security. The judge held this was peonage and violated the bill of rights. A so-called "loan shark bill" was signed by the governor on June 4 of last year, and Judge Sulzberger now declares this unconstitutional on the ground that it is special legislation and permits loan companies to charge rates not permitted to banks, trust companies and building and loan companies.

He shows how it is possible under the act for the loan company to obtain rates of interest from 41 per cent on a loan of $50 for a year to 121 per cent on a loan of $5.

The cause of the act Judge Sulzberger sums up three reasons which the scheming legislators had to circumvent before they could legalize a pledge of a workingman's future wages:

"First—A legal pledge or assignment must be of something in existence. Future wages do not qualify under this.

"Second—The policy of our commonwealth protected against the attachment of creditors, wages even when already earned.

"Third—This court has decided that a man cannot pledge or assign wages to be earned in the future, because such a pledge or assignment creates a form of peonage or modified slavery in violation of the first section of the bill of rights.

"The public policy of Pennsylvania for the last seventy years," he continues, "has steadily opposed the right to take away from the laborer wages which he had actually earned and which would have been normally liable for his debts.

"The first section of the bill of rights is still a living force in this commonwealth. One of the inherent and indefeasible rights thereby guaranteed is the enjoyment and defense of liberty. It is a declaration against slavery in any form, however modified or disguised.

"The distinction between a man's acquired estate (that is, his property), and his personal earning power by labor (that is, his freedom), is carefully preserved and sedulously guarded. A man may pledge his property, but not his person."

PLUMBERS' LAW ILLEGAL.

Dallas, Tex., July 4.—The Court of Civil Appeals has declared unconstitutional the state law requiring cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants to appoint boards for the issuance of plumbers' licenses. Last year the employing and employers' associations started suit to compel Dallas to comply with the law. The court held the law illegal because of the clause which provided that all plumbers must secure licenses, and that every plumbing firm must have at least one member who was a licensed plumber. A strictly grammatical interpretation of this twofold prescription would seem to end with the conclusion that some men could be members of plumbing firms, but not plumbers; but the court chose to look at it from another angle. According to the court's point of view, some plumbers who belonged to firms could operate without licenses, while no independent plumber could do so. Hence the law was decided to be class legislation discriminating against plumbers not members of firms, and was declared unconstitutional.

TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

Des Moines, July 4.—Labor Commissioner Urick has announced that his department will urge the state legislature to provide for the elimination of vocational diseases, which pave the way for tuberculosis. Dusts and poisonous substances, Urick says, are constantly thrown into the air in some factories. The legislature has taken only one definite step in the reduction of vocational disease dangers. It passed a law calling for the ventilation of printing shops where type metal is being melted to carry off the gases. The bills to be presented this year will take care of general conditions.

TO PUT NEW LAW INTO EFFECT.

Lexington, Ky., July 4.—A tentative organization of the commission to administer the workmen's compensation fund has been effected. No funds will be available until the first of the year, and at the present time the Bureau of Labor and Statistics will look after the preliminary work. Notices will be sent out to employers to ascertain how many will come in under the act. In the meantime, the inevitable lawsuit will be started to test the constitutionality of the new statute that has for its purpose the protecting of Kentucky's working people.

INSURANCE MEN BITTER.

New York, July 4.—Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, head of the State Commission Fund, charges that the private insurance companies are overlooking no opportunity to discredit the state's effort to provide compensation for injured workmen. Graft and personalities are some of the reasons advanced by the insurance men why employers should have nothing to do with the state fund. The mails are being flooded with this kind of literature, and Prof. Baldwin threatens legal action.

A FIFTY CENT PER CAPITA.

Aberdeen, Wash., July 4.—Employers in this county are being assessed 50 cents for each person they employ by the "Stop, Look, Listen League" to fight the proposed eight-hour initiative measure. The cry for financial help is accompanied by the prediction that the passage of an eight-hour law "will ruin our industries."

200 MEN STRIKE.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 4.—A strike of 200 building craftsmen employed on several buildings by a large contractor in this city, followed a broken agreement made by the employer with his hodcarriers.

IS UNLAWFUL TO EVEN TALK

Constitutional Rights Are Disregarded By Federal Judge.

CANNOT MAINTAIN ONE PICKET

Court Orders That No Striker Dare Suggest Workers Leave Struck Plant.

Granite City, Ill., July 4.—The Roman tyrant who posted his legal notices so high no one could read them, and then punished violators of these laws, has a duplicate in Federal Judge Humphrey, who has issued a sweeping injunction against striking employes of the American Steel Foundries, who are prohibited from even talking to strikebreakers.

The judge imitates the style of the Roman emperor when he orders that 100 copies of his mandate be posted by the company in and about its plant, and that the affidavit of its agent shall be proof of the posting of the writ, which, the court commands, applies to the defendants "and upon all other persons from and after the date of this decree."

The court assumes that the strikers imagine his jurisdiction is worldwide, instead of being confined to Southern Illinois, for they are ordered not to converse with the company's employes or interfere with its business at Granite City "or elsewhere."

The strikers "and all other persons" are prohibited from committing violence or destroying the company's property—offenses that are punishable under the criminal code. But to make sure the strikers will be discouraged by this fearsome and unheard-of writ, the court orders that they cannot induce, persuade, or even suggest that the strike breakers cease working at the struck plant. Furthermore, they are warned against "protecting, aiding or assisting any person or persons in committing any of said acts, and from assembling, loitering or congregating about or in proximity of the said plant * * * and from picketing or maintaining at or near the premises of the complainant, or on the streets leading to the premises of said complainant any picket or pickets," or from ordering, directing, aiding, assisting, or in any manner abetting any person committing any or either of the acts aforesaid.

Under the injunction it is impossible to conceive of a constitutional right the strikers may enjoy without coming under the ban of the court and be jailed for contempt.

The rights of the strikers are not only denied, but the court orders that they pay the costs of the case.

Last November the foundry closed down, throwing 1,600 men out of employment. This spring the plant started under an announced non-union policy and a reduction of wages. A committee from the central body called on the management, but was given the "nothing-to-arbitrate" answer. The company would recognize no one or any committee, except the individual workers "who might have a grievance." A strike resulted.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 4.—Opposition to child labor and the exploitation of America's future citizens was recorded by the convention of the American Medical Association, in convention here. It was agreed that state legislatures should restrict child labor by limiting the hours of employment and forbidding their employment at night and in hazardous occupations. The convention also favored a law requiring labels on lye and cleansing preparations which have caused death and injury to children, and urged the standardization of milk supplies in cities.

STATE LAW UPHELD.

Niagara Falls, July 4.—The Niagara Falls Power Company has been found guilty and fined for violating a law which provides that workers must be given one day's rest in seven. The company held that the law is unconstitutional and that the company is exempt from the provision of the law because it only furnished power to the trolley lines. The court answered that the power furnished for the operation of trolley lines is merely incidental to the company's business.

AN IMPORTANT WORD.

New York, July 4.—Building trades unions in this city are opposing a recodification of the labor laws. One of the objections to the proposed change is that the prevailing rate of wages and eight-hour provisions of the law relating to municipal work would be weakened. The old law provides that eight hours shall be a legal day's work, and in this section in the recodification the word "legal" is left out.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD TIED UP.

McNeil, Ark., July 4.—Traffic has been suspended on the Louisiana & Northwest railroad because of a strike of the firemen and shop employes, who have received no wages for the past two months. The strike followed repeated efforts of the workers to secure the money due them. The road is 124 miles long and extends from this city to Natchitoches, La.

PRINTERS MAY PICKET.

Tacoma, July 4.—Judge Chapman has denied an injunction to restrain union printers from picketing nonunion plants. The strike was caused by a refusal of the employers to grant a slight increase of wages. The printers claim it is opposition to unionism in general more than the scale of wages that is behind their employers' refusal.

WILL PAY SMALL PREMIUMS.

New York, July 4.—The State Compensation Commission, which will have in charge the new workmen's compensation act, has made a rate of $[illegible] for six months' insurance for the thousands of small employers who have heretofore carried no insurance. The minimum rate formerly charged by private insurance companies was $25 for the same length of time.

CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Freeport, Ill., July 4.—Much feeling is being engendered by citizens of this place because of the importation of strikebreakers and the deputizing of thugs in the carpenters' strike. The contractors attempted to secure an injunction to prohibit picketing, but were unsuccessful. The strikers have offered to arbitrate their differences.

WOULD THROW OPEN SCHOOLS.

Wilmington, Del., July 4.—The Central Labor union has protested against the action of the board of education in compelling the graduating classes to hold their exercises outside of the high school auditorium. The unionists insist that the board use the auditorium and permit civic and other organizations to hold meetings at that place.

URGES CHURCHES TO WAR FOR JUSTICE

Over fifty Philadelphia churches observed "Public Health Sunday," by listening to strong addresses on industrial justice and allied subjects. Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, charged that in the state of Pennsylvania there are more children under sixteen years of age employed in factories than in any other state in the Union.

"In glass factories," he said, "young boys are kept at labor all night long; in the textile factories children work fifty-eight hours a week, a longer time than most other states permit adult women to work."

Doctor Rucker drew a vivid picture of the condition of workers in all lines of industry. He asked the brokers, bankers and business men in his audience if they ever gave a thought to the struggle of the scrub women who toiled about office buildings to support small children at home.

"The men of this congregation," he said, "will go to their business tomorrow morning and will take no thought of the cleanliness of the halls and rooms of the building in which their offices are located.

"But if they will wait until about 9 o'clock tomorrow evening they will see the bent and broken figure of a woman kneeling on the cold flags of the floor scrubbing. Recent investigation shows that these women are, for the most part, widows having dependent children, and the wage they receive is barely enough to sustain life."

Doctor Rucker pointed out to the women of the congregation their responsibility in the matter of industrial conditions when he said:

"Do the women of this congregation consider their household servants as constituting an industrial problem? Do they endeavor in their homes to remedy the conditions which are daily driving young women out of the security of household employment into the soul-endangering conditions of the mill and factory?

"How many of you in your shopping have ever looked for a label upon goods to see whether the article in question was produced under sanitary conditions and at a proper wage?

"Have any of the men here present ever thought that the felt hat which they wear was produced at the cost of mercuric nitrate poisoning in the body of some hatter, and have any of us stopped to inquire whether the suit which we bought was cheap because it was produced in a sweat shop?"

Here the speaker pointed dramatically to one of the stained-glass windows of the church and said in a voice vibrating with emotion:

"The very glass in the windows of this church cost in its production the eyesight of some glassblower. Are we as Christians willing to pay more for an article in order that we may be assured that the producer received his just proportion of the price?"

"The struggle of life above the property line is such that the day is coming when an industry must pay a living wage or stand condemned, and the church as a whole must further social legislation and force its administration.

"Try as we will to avoid it, every human being has a certain contract, remote though it may be, with every other human being, and everything which enters our lives, whether it be the form of food or drink or clothing or housing, transportation or amusement, is obtained at the expense of the labor of some other person.

"If that other person is permitted to produce these things under conditions which take due regard of his body and his soul, no unfairness has been practiced. But if these things are obtained by the exploitation of the body and the spirit of men and women and little children, an incalculable sin has been committed."

Dr. Rucker said that physical injuries which are received directly from labor are in part wholly preventable and that employers should be compelled to surround all machines with safety devices.

"If any Christian," he said, "is really desirous of knowing the conditions under which the things which enter into his life are produced let him but investigate one industry and he will be appalled at the sacrifice of human life which he will find therein."

In speaking of the exploitation of child labor, Dr. Rucker said: "Any one who investigates the subject knows that age certificates are being constantly falsified in order that girls may receive the kiss of death from the shuttle, and that boys may pick the slate from the coal around whose ruddy glow we Christians gather for our family prayers."

In describing the penalty which the United States is paying for the exploitation of child labor, Dr. Rucker said:

"Children born and bred under conditions which do not take cognizance of the growth and health, both of their bodies and their minds, become the physical and mental inefficients, who fill our asylums, who populate our jails and who form a constant drain upon our body politic. They constitute a vast economic loss, for we must meet the bills in taxes for the upkeep of these institutions."—Philadelphia North American.

Pithy Paragraphs from Cigarmaker's Pen

The pessimist views everything through dark spectacles; his mind is saturated with calamity and failure; he has neither hope nor patience; he abhors hard and systematic work in agitation; he has no faith in organizing the nonunionists, because past attempts in some sections were apparently fruitless; he is a habitual fault-finder, lacking the elements necessary for initiative and constructive work.

* * *

The economic and social standard of the masses of the workers cannot be improved permanently without thorough organization on trades union lines. It cannot be elevated perceptibly without co-operation in all spheres of activity, with organized workers in other occupations and callings. What helps one, tends to help all. The success of one to increase wages, to reduce hours, or to improve working conditions, is a step in advance, deserving of practical sympathy and encouragement.

* * *

The path of progress in the trades union movement is strewn with all kinds of obstacles. It is hampered by greedy and obstinate controllers of powerful corporations. It is retarded by the indifference and inactivity of the organized workers. It is checked by the gross selfishness and lack of understanding of nonunion men and women. The dissemination of economic education, coupled with live wire activity, can overcome and remove obstacles which present themselves as barriers against the solution of the most pressing labor issues.

* * *

The trades union movement inspires to higher ideals, to nobler deeds, and to greater sympathy for human sufferings. It encourages education, sanitary improvements and better surroundings. It helps the weak and shiftless by protective and insurance features; it develops self-respect by making labor more honorable as a calling.

* * *

The attempt to create disturbances for trivial causes in union factories operated under bills of prices and union conditions, has alienated the sympathies of union manufacturers in many sections of the country. Friendly to the cause for years, some as long as a generation, are now operating "open" shops and employ the cheapest labor available. The loud-mouthed wrecker in the union appealing to passion and playing to the gallery ought to be relegated to the rear; he is an enemy to the orderly progress of the union.

* * *

The history of mankind is marked by compromise between the powerful and the weak; between the men who control and wield the power in industry and in government, and the common people depending for a livelihood on wages and salaries. No concessions can be secured except by organized effort and united action; the issue has to be clear and definite, and entitled to the sympathy of the people not directly interested.

With the adoption of the best features now embodied in the laws of the fraternal societies by the trades union movement, the fluctuations in the membership will be diminished to a considerable extent. Any measure calculated to hold the membership intact tends to increase the efficiency in the promotion of the welfare of the workers.

—Editor Cigarmaker's Journal.

All Honest Writers Are with the Miners

One has but to turn a reading eye on the current magazines to realize that the cause of the striking coal miner in Colorado is won and that victory—that victory of right and justice—is his.

Those periodicals which deal at all with public questions and great topics of the day are each and every one carrying stories of the mighty struggle which the United Mine Workers have waged for decent and humane conditions in the collieries of this state. Without exception the articles and editorials take up the cudgels in behalf of the workers and against the coal barons.

Rockefeller is bitterly assailed and his true position is made clear by the best writers in the country. The real forces behind the employers are shown up and the evil inwardness of the combined battle against American workingmen and ambitious citizens is laid bare.

Many of the magazines went to the trouble and expense of sending personal representatives here to investigate and write the verdict. But all of them managed in some pretentious and fair way to get at the basic facts, to sift out the false and retain the true that the people might know.

The magazines, monthly and weekly, are a vast and unestimable power in molding public opinion. When they are a unit on the righteousness of a cause, as they are in dealing with the Colorado situation, it may be set down that their cause is won.

Public opinion, the will of the people, cannot be overruled or set aside by a few, right though that few may be. There are some things that money cannot buy, and the good will of an honest American public is one of those things.

The Colorado miner, fighting for his own future and the welfare of his home, his wife and his babies, is to be congratulated that at no time has he lost one whit of public sentiment which has been with him from the start. On the contrary he never had the good wishes of the people in anything like the degree of today. His cause has marched onward and upward until now it is triumphant.

Every force must kneel to the tremendous power of the press.—Trinidad (Colo.) Free Press.

MANY DIE IN ACCIDENTS

No uniform statistics exist in the United States. One has to refer to the particulars supplied by the individual States as well as to the insurance for such material. According to calculations, there are approximately 25,000 fatal accidents per year and 1,000,000 less serious accidents per year. In reality these numbers would be considerably higher. It has been definitely ascertained that 9 per cent of all deaths are the result of accident or violence. 20 per cent of the deaths of all young men under 25 may be attributed to industrial accidents.

In the mining industry alone, 29,293 workers lost their lives from 1889 to 1908, that is 3.82 per thousand of those employed. In 1911 alone there were 3,602 workers killed in the mines and quarries and 63,300 injured.

The number of injured workers has decreased since the introduction of the automatic coupling (1893); the number of deaths from 2.9 to 1 per thousand per annum. These numbers are still terribly high. In the year 1908, 3,465 railwaymen were killed and 82,487 injured. These figures are, however, not complete, as it is a known fact that numerous accidents are never reported. They are, however, sufficient to illustrate the necessity for adequate protection for the workers and uniform workers' insurance. The American Federation of Labor—through the instrumentality of its social political committee in Washington as well as through other similar bodies in the capitals of the several states—is conducting a lively propaganda campaign to this end—Eureka (Cal.) Labor News.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Fremont, Neb., July 4.—Carpenters in this city have raised wages 5 cents an hour without a strike. The minimum rate is now 40 cents an hour.

Compensation Law Very Satisfactory

Is state workmen's compensation proving a good thing to Ohio's hundreds of thousands of wage earners?

The first report on the workings of the new system covers the period from March 1, 1912, when workmen's compensation went into effect in Ohio, to December 31, 1913, when the optional system ended and the new compulsory compensation law began.

Where about 800,000 wage-earners are now protected, under the optional system only 267,805 were protected. All the blessings that the system bestowed on the 257,805 are now bestowed on the 800,000.

Here are some of the interesting features of the compensation system during the period stated:

Thirteen thousand four hundred and eight accidents and death claims were allowed, and $377,296 was distributed among the injured wage-earners and the dependents of those killed.

Forty death claims were allowed, averaging $2,251 for each claim. This is compared to $948, which was the average settlement for 370 fatal industrial accidents in Cuyahoga county from 1905 to 1910.

Two life awards were made, one of $8 a week for life to a man aged thirty-five, and the other $12 a week for life to one, aged fifty-one.

One month and eleven days was the time required for the state to settle the forty death cleams.—Canton (O.) Union Reporter.

RAILROAD LABORERS UNITE.

Ashland, Ky., July 4.—Laborers employed on railroad work in this vicinity have formed a union which is chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

SEAMEN'S BILL WOULD REMOVE EVILS

The worst "snag" which the seamen have encountered on the labor provisions of the La Follette seamen's bill, says "Slocum" in The Survey, have to do with reforms which would secure greater freedom for the men. These provisions would give seamen the right to one-half their wages in port and abolish the advance note. The "advance note," as its name implies, is a note given on a seaman's wages in advance of earning them. On American coastwise vessels there are no advance notes. They were abolished, and with their abolition went many of the abuses that had gathered round the coast seaman's life. An advance note is an invitation to rob a sailor.

A hard-up sailor can get a boarding house master to advance him a few dollars if he will sign over to the boarding house master his first month's wages on a ship to be found for him. The boarding house arranges this through the "crimp," a labor broker. The crimp obtains the ship; in twenty-four hours the seaman is off to sea, his first month's wages gone. The proceeds are divided between boarding house master and crimp. Because the sailor had the power to sign away his wages, the boarding house master and the crimp were interested in him. When the sailor has no power or legal right to sign away his wages the waterfront parasites, crimp, boarding masters, tailors and saloon keepers let him alone.

The offense does not usually become known until after the seaman is at sea or discharged in a foreign port. The captain of the ship, and witnesses are then beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, and have scattered to the four winds. In abolishing the "advance note," the La Follette bill is getting at the root of crimping and kindred wrongs in a sailor's life.

A sailor's wages when accumulated in the hands of the captain become then a temptation to an unscrupulous man, a whip to crack over the head of the sailor. It is a fundamental cause of desertions from foreign vessels in the ports of the United States and from American vessels in foreign ports.

Consul Mayer at Buenos Aires says:

"I attribute the unusual number of desertions to the law of December 21, 1898, which reads:

"'Every seaman on a vessel of the United States shall be entitled to receive from the master of the vessel to which he belongs one-half part of the wages which shall be due him at every port where such vessel, after the voyage has commenced, shall load or deliver cargo before the voyage is ended **unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract.**'

"In my opinion, which is based upon observation, if the words in black were not in the contract, desertions would not be so numerous, for the following reasons:

"Most of the American vessels coming to this port sail from Boston, Mass. There the shipping articles are signed by the seamen before the United States shipping commissioner.

"On the front page of such articles, toward the bottom of the page, I find in almost all shipping articles the following words stamped: 'No money to be advanced during the voyage.'

"The seaman, once the vessel is in port, will ask permission from the master of the vessel to go ashore, which permission is granted for twelve hours. He will ask for some money, which is refused, the master of the vessel claiming that the shipping articles which the seaman signed provide that no money shall be advanced during the voyage. The seaman goes ashore without a dollar in his pocket. He falls in with runners of boarding houses and shipping masters, by whom he is taken care of by being provided with liquors and eatables. In many cases the seaman gets intoxicated and does not return to his vessel, and at the expiration of the forty-eight hours from the time his permission to go ashore ceases, the master promptly reports him a deserter.

"The vessel remains in port discharging and receiving cargo for about two months, and as the seaman has little or nothing to do—the cargo being all discharged by stevedores—by the seaman's deserting the master or ship saves the wages, and I never knew of a master who worried about a deserted seaman. The shipping master takes hold of the deserter and soon finds another vessel for him (not an American vessel) and collects one month's allotment for board due him by the seaman. The ship saves from two to three months' wages by the seaman deserting. The shipping articles further provide that these seamen ship for from twelve to eighteen calendar months, and the first time they learn they can draw no wages is when they ask the master for money when the vessel is in port, and it is hardly to be expected that they will stand by their ships when they can be kept out of their wages for twelve to eighteen months."

There is no moral, economic, or commercial reason why a sailor should not have his wages when they are earned. The assumption has been that accumulated wages tied a man to his ship. The withholding of a sailor's wages has never kept them on board their vessel; on the contrary it has driven thousands ashore into the clutches of the crimp, as evidenced by Consul Mayer's report. Sailors have risen in character, conduct and efficiency as they have obtained power over their own wages. The withholding of a seaman's wages is a relic of barbarism, one of the unworthy traditions of the sea. The right to half his wages in any port will solve many of the economic problems in a sailor's life, brighten his social condition, teach him to be self-reliant, wipe out the methods by which the crimp and the boarding master get their power, and lessen the powers for oppression at the hands of unscrupulous shipmasters.

A sailor can be arrested as a deserter if he leaves his ship; no matter what the conditions are. Seamen are thus the only class in America who may be punished for the violation of a civil labor contract.

A deserting seaman can be held in an American prison, sentenced to a term in prison, or delivered back to his ship, for the simple act of leaving the service of an employer. The treaties that give captains such power should be abolished by the usual process in such matters. A foreign sailor should have the right to leave his ship in an American port if he wants to, and claim one-half of his wages. The forfeited wages would more than compensate the owner for any trouble and expenses in supplying the place of the quitters. The passage of the La Follette bill will end this practice and make sailors free men. Our government will then cease to be a slave-catcher for foreign vessels.

What effect will this have on foreign shipping? The master of an English tramp ship signing a crew for a voyage from Hull, England, to Norfolk, Va., after the passing of this act, will be obliged to consider the conditions prevailing at his destination. At Norfolk, he would have to pay the wages in vogue at the American port, or lose his men. The Norfolk wage is probably 30 per cent greater than that of Hull, just as the cost to the American workman, ashore or aboard ship, to keep his family is greater.

The bill would thus remove the present 30 per cent wage handicap on the American investor who wishes to put his money into an American vessel, carry American goods under his own flag, and employ American sailors at American rates. It would remove the present pressure upon American sailors to leave the sea, as a calling which a man can't follow his life through and rear a family. Wages would then be no barrier to the growth and operation of American vessels. As things now stand, the Standard Oil Company, for example, sails its fleet with few exceptions, under foreign flags in order to ship its men at the sub-American wages paid in foreign ports.

The safety provisions—setting a three years' apprenticeship to seamanship, and requiring a far greater proportion of skilled men than heretofore—would be equaly powerful in lifting the general status of the men. Individually and collectively, they would be stronger to bargain with their employers. For that reason the bill is opposed by the shipping interests. For that reason American students of what organization has meant for transportation on land, in lifting the standard of life and labor for the men who make up the railroad brotherhoods and for the families dependent on them, should favor it.

At a blow, the La Follette bill will enhance safety at sea, remove the handicap of labor costs under which American shipping interests now suffer, and improve the conditions of sailors all over the world.

OKLAHOMA UNIONISTS QUIZ CANDIDATES

The Joint Labor Legislative Board of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and the Farmers' union has prepared a list of questions that are being submitted to all candidates for office in that State. The questions are as follows:

"Would you favor a workmen's compensation law providing for equitable compensation to injured workmen, this law to be compulsory and modeled after the one now in force in the state of Washington?

"Would you favor an eight-hour law for women and children?

"Would you favor a law to provide for the safety of employes on railway trains, and for the better protection of the traveling public by compelling the operators thereof to provide additional employes in operating the same?

"Would you favor a law requiring railway companies or associations to maintain hospitals in the State where the funds are now provided by the employes?

"Would you favor a law providing for the collection of wages from railroad companies, known as unclaimed wages?

"Would you favor a law providing for the voting of legal voters away from home?

"Would you favor a law regulating the maintenance and equipment of engines, similar to Missouri law?

"Would you favor a law prohibiting the backing of locomotives after night?

"If elected to the legislature would you favor memorializing the Congress of the United States for a ten-hour law for all railroad employes instead of the present sixteen-hour law?

"In the leasing of state land for oil and gas, are you in favor of the State notifying the lessee of the date that bids will be received, and giving to him the preference right to lease the oil and gas deposits at the highest and best bid, and that on oil and gas leased the state require from the oil and gas lessees that he will pay the damage done to the agricultural lessee's improvement and growing crops?

"Would you favor abrogating all contracts, making them null and void and uncollectable where the interest on same is for more than the legal rate, and for such violation making the punishment for the first offense a forfeiture of both the principal and interest, and for the second offense a felony, and to be punished by the same penalties as those in other felony cases?

"Would you favor State control of oil mills, gins, grain mills, elevators, and cotton warehouses?

"Are you in favor of perfecting the initiative and referendum by adding the recall covering any and all officers from justices of the Supreme court to road overseers?

"Do you favor unrestricted and equal suffrage for women?

"Would you favor the withdrawal of the permanent school fund of the State from the banks and the large land-holders and using it to buy homes for the landless tenant farmers, said loans to mature in ten, twenty, or forty years, the State to furnish two-thirds and the farmer one-third?

"Would you favor a law providing for a county weigher and necessary deputies for each county and making it obligatory to weigh all farm products on county scales?

"Would you favor the repeal of any of the labor laws now existing? Is so, what laws do you think are not based on justice?

SALT OF LABOR.

An old Roman proverb runs: "Sunlight and salt are the two things which keep the world alive and sweet."

Jesus told His followers that they must be "salt of the earth." It is a significant figure.

It is one that applies to the union member. He may be called "the salt of the labor world."

It is he who promotes and preserves the interests of the workers as a whole.

Now salt only does it work when it is brought into close contact with the thing it works on.

The union member must keep in close contact with the great movement of labor if he is to be effective. He must attend the meetings of his union and fulfill his duties as an active member. He must be on hand on all occasions and at all places where the concerns of the workers are under discussion or to be acted upon.

Then he must use his personal influence to organize those who are not union members. He must go to them personally and endeavor to get them into the ranks of Organized Labor.

He cannot delegate his work to a proxy. —Los Angeles Citizen.

UNDER WHICH PLAN?

Men can't be reformed by sending them to prison and selling their labor to contractors. There must be a different system.

It has ever been the custom when those opposed to contract convict labor appear in the halls of legislation and seek to cause the abandonment by the state of the practice of rescuing the souls of her unfortunate charges by selling for a pittance the labor of their bodies and the sweat of their brows, to see the advocates of the system throw up their hands in holy horror and prate about the necessity of employing prisoners lest they go insane. Those opposed to the contract convict labor system have not the slightest idea of keeping convicts idle in their cells. They propose to substitute a different system; not abolish work.

Making slaves out of men and women after they have been sent to prison does not do a particle toward lessening crime or reforming the unfortunate. Under the present system in vogue in many prisons the convict is made to perform a certain stint or dead line for the contractor. If they work fast enough a pittance is thrown to them against the day when they go free. If they don't work fast enough they are punished.

A system whereby a contractor offers up a prayer of thankfulness every time a new convict enters the prison walls, because it means another employe at 50 or 60 cents a day for him, is unjust, un-Christian, and un-American, and is being abandoned in every enlightened State.

Let us hope that Nebraska will establish a reformatory and that there will be no more prison labor contracts.—The Nebraska Federationist.

PRINTERS LEAD.

Union Printers appear to have considerably the best of the Methodist Episcopal clergy in the matter of wages and old age pensions. The report of the board of conference claimants of that denomination gives the average income of the preachers as $637, and the average pension of the superannuated $121 for the year. The pension is paid after thirty-five years of active service. The International Typographical Union, imbued with the chivalric motive of helping those who need help most, provides a pension of $260 a year for its superannuated, and by its solidarity and activity has brought the average earnings of its members up to $1,023 a year.—Typographical Journal.

SIDELIGHT ON AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

The complex labor problem encountered in the seven counties of Pennsylvania, where the mining of anthracite is the predominant industry, is shown vividly in the statistics derived from the Pennsylvania Population Bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Census, Washington. In these counties, Carbon, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and Sullivan, 529,262 of the total population of 1,122,361, or 47.15 per cent, are foreigners or the children, on both sides of foreign born parents.

The following gives the number in the larger groups of these people of foreign races or immediate foreign descent:

Russia, 119,382; Austria, 110,528; Ireland, 70,422; Germany, 60,313; Italy, 42,333; Wales, 35,834; England, 32,573; Hungary, 24,737; Scotland, 5,779. Other foreign countries, 27,362. Total, 529,262.

The foreign countries grouped together have 1,500 or fewer representatives each, and include Switzerland, Canada, Sweden, Turkey, France, Greece, Roumania, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Finland and several more.

The difficulty of enforcing mine rules and mine laws as well as of teaching the laws and customs of the United States to this class of men of widely different nationalities, the majority of whom are too old to acquire more than a smattering of our language, is obvious. Many of the anthracite coal companies post their notices in half a dozen languages, according to the nationality of the employes, at their various collieries. Among the languages in use are Polish, Italian, Slavonian, Lithuanian, Lettish, Magyar, Russian, Ruthenian, Bohemian, Moravian and other Slavic tongues, and Roumanian. All these people retain, to a certain extent, their customs, religions and especially holidays, of which there are a bewildering number.

The census bureau classifies as illiterate any person ten years of age or over who is unable to writ, regardless of ability to read. There are 326,441 males of voting age in these counties and of these 44,179, or 13.53 per cent, are classed as illiterate. The total number of persons ten years old and over in the seven counties who are classed as illiterate is 10,-830 and the total percentage of illiteracy is approximately 11.9 per cent, as compared with 12.9 per cent at the previous census. But since the census year of 1910 the spread of industrial education so effectively fostered by the coal operators, the Y. M. C. A., the public school authorities and the State legislature has been so great that this percentage has undoubtedly been reduced to some extent. With all these efforts, it will take years of educational work to leaven the entire mass.

The total number of persons of school age, that is from six to twenty years, inclusive, is 344,084. Of these 241,538, or 63.9 per cent are attending school. But economic conditions cause many of them to go to work in the mines or elsewhere at an early age, and the percentage of children from six to fourteen years of age attending school is 88.6 per cent. This reduces the precentage of school attendance on the part of persons from fourteen to twenty years of age, inclusive to 29.2 per cent.

Another phase of the polyglot population which makes it difficult to deal with both politically and economically is the proportion who have not been naturalized. Of the foreign-born population 52,-442 had been naturalized in 1910 and 7,050 more had taken out their first citizenship papers. The number remaining unnaturalized was 68,725, and the political status of 10,481 was unknown.

The area of the seven counties is 3,350 square miles whereas the area of the anthracite region is given by experts as only 1,700 square miles and the coal area proper is 484 square miles. These figures, however, do not convey a true idea of the proportion of the population dependent upon the anthracite industry for a living, as the population is concentrated in the vicinity of the mines which are many times over the largest employer of labor in these counties.

It is safe to say that practically all of these people numbering 588,307 males and 534,034 females in the seven counties are dependent directly or indirectly upon the anthracite industry. The number actually employed in the mines, according to the latest published report of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, is 175,098. The average number per family in Pennsylvania is given by the census as 7.7, which would make these employes represent 822,960 persons. But the families of mine workers, especially of foreign born mine workers are apt to be larger than the average and among those dependent upon the industry must be numbered many who live by supplying them with food and clothing, so that the total number will not fall far short of a million.

In making labor agreements with such a heterogeneous mass of employes the operators cannot hope to have more than a certain percentage of them gain a correct idea of what it is to which they have agreed. The labor leaders who appear in conferences as representatives of the employes naturally have a clear comprehension of the facts, but it is doubtful if even they are able to convey to their followers more than a dim idea of the nature of any agreement into which they enter.

The problem of assimilating this mass of immigrants is one which interests the entire country since this important industry is, to a large extent, dependent upon them. The closing at any time of the anthracite mines, means untold apprehension and real suffering in the cities of the Atlantic coast as well as the suspension of factories and the paralysis of industries throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. With a full realization of this fact the State of Pennsylvania appropriated last year $140,-000 for vocational and industrial education, a large part of which will be devoted to the night schools for mine workers.—Pottsville (Pa.) Republican.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK NOT A DREAM

Developments during the past few weeks give those who are enthusiastic over the coming of the five day work week reason to believe that the time is not far off when that which has been considered a dream will be fully realized.

A few weeks ago The Labor News chronicled that Boston operative plasterers had established the five day week, and a few days later came the news that John Wanamaker had notified the people of New York that his store would be closed on Saturdays during the months of July and August.

Now comes a further announcement to the effect that all the big stores on Walnut street, Philadelphia, are to close on Saturdays and that hopes are entertained that before July 1 nearly all, if not all, of the large stores in New York and Philadelphia will follow suit.

In taking this step those responsible for the Saturday closing idea feel certain they will secure the co-operation of the purchasing public, who are requested to do their week-end trading on Friday.

In the case of the operative plasterers the five-day week was agreeable to the employers, who felt confident that as much work could be accomplished in forty hours as has been in forty-four.

All this is most welcome news to those who for years have looked forward to the time when five days of eight hours would constitute a week's work. What a blessing this will prove to the workers when it becomes universal.

Objections on the part of employers? Of course employers will object, and many, of them will fight the idea to a finish. But what of that? Some employers have been fighting to retain the 72-hour week for more than 25 years, but in the end they lost out and were compelled to come down in a lump to 48 hours.

Objection will come on the ground that the five-day week will cause them to go out of business. The same objection was advanced when the carpenters, bricklayers and other trades reduced the hours from 48 to 44, and the printers and others from 54 to 48, but few concerns were found suffering to that extent that they had to go out of business.

Among those who granted the shorter work day to their employes without raising objections and who want to be fair in their statements acknowledge the fact that as much work is being accomplished under the eight hour day as was done 12 years ago under a ten hour day.

The shorter work day has many good things in its favor, and fair employers will acknowledge this. The more hours of leisure a man has at his disposal the greater is his ability to perform a day's work. Only a small portion spend their leisure hours loafing around saloons, as some unscrupulous employers would have us believe. The spare time, much of it, is spent in rest, recreation, and study. All three make a man better fitted for any work, and this we are certain, is the manner in which the average man spends his spare moments.

Those who have been active in the labor movement for years, and who have been in a position to observe, know the wonderful things that have been accomplished as a result of the shorter work day, and are encouraged to continue their agitation until that dream of all dreams has been realized—the five day work week.

They are pleased to note what has already been accomplished in this line and will watch further development with much interest.—Worcester (Mass.) Labor News.

HUMAN BRAIN AND BRAWN STANDS BY ITSELF

By Congressman C. H. Tavenner.

The Democratic House exempted labor and farmers' unions from the provisions of the trust laws simply because the House refused to consider human brawn and brain in the same class with steel rails and coal oil.

That was the proposition stated very simply. The bills aim to prevent restraint of trade in oil, steel, and other commodities. But the House would not include with these the trade in labor. The opponents of the exemption argued that labor is a commodity essentially the same as oil and steel. But those who took the humanitarian view of the subject refused to regard labor as a commodity at all.

Labor is something different than a steel rail. In a rail there is bound up no man's welfare. But in the labor of the millions there is included the hopes and happiness of the millions who toil and those who depend on the toilers.

Therefore, the House has said to the wageworkers: "Do what you will with your labor. It is yours, and your happiness depends upon the way you dispose of it. Bargain as you choose with it. Use all lawful and honorable means for obtaining a good price for that labor, and no law will descend upon you on the ground that you are acting in restraint of trade."

The debate on the proposition was highly interesting. It served to bring out as never before the difference between labor and commodities. Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, said:

"Surely the law ought to make a distinction between the two. Human happiness and human welfare ought not to be put on the auction block and knocked off to the highest bidder as a chattel may be.

"The only reason why trusts and combinations are declared illegal is because they are organized and operated for the express purpose of more effectively exploiting the people by taking advantage of their necessities and controlling the price of these necessities to the consumers, as well as the purchase price which they have to pay for the raw material. Labor seeks only to protect the selling price of one article, its brawn and muscle. This amendment protects the labor organizations, and in that the Democratic party fulfills another pledge made in its platform."

Representative Lewis, of Maryland, called the amendment the magna charta of labor. He said:

"Some honest people are inclined to think that this section may mean a species of class legislation. They commit the error of considering labor as a commodity. But there is this distinction between labor and a barrel of oil, a commodity:

"Labor is never in truth a commodity; labor can never under our institutions be property, either before the court or before the legislature. Under our constitution property in human beings has forever ceased.

"While a barrel of oil is not only a commodity in the market, it is a commodity before the courts, it is a commodity before the legislature. The legal attribute of a commodity is property; but the legal attribute of the workingman is citizenship. A different principle of sociology and justice apply to these two subjects when they are before Congress or before the courts. The rules that are rationally applicable to property can seldom be justly applied to the man."

"Day of Rest" and Human Efficiency

The refreshing influence of the weekly "day of rest" on a person subjected to the strenuous routine of a busy life is a feature which he himself can duly appreciate in the effect on his "feelings" and "spirits." The efficiency of the working man, the length of the working day, the interjection of pauses for rest in the schedule of labor for persons of different ages and stations in life—questions of this sort are constantly arising for solution on a scientific basis. Not only in the field of manual labor, but also in the case of the schoolchild, the office boy, the factory girl, the banker and the merchant, efficiency is the keynote of the times. Fatigue is the enemy of efficiency; and to detect and compensate for or overcome it, is the duty of those concerned with the promotion of human welfare.

In view of this, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, it is of more than passing interest to know that Dr. Martin and some of his associates in the Laboratory of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, have been making a careful study of the whole question of fatigue and efficiency from a physiological standpoint. A long series of experiments have been made on first year medical students who were following a regular routine of school work during six days of each week. The routine was interrupted weekly by the Sunday recess, an interval occupied variously by the students, but in no case in precisely the manner of the week days. The daily observations made on these persons during several weeks show that at the beginning of the week the nerve reaction tends to be high, that from then until the end of the week there is a fairly continuous decline, and that following the interruption of the routine by the intervention of Sunday, it returns to the original high point.

The decline is interpreted as a cumulative result of general fatigue incident to routine. What is even more significant, however, is the added fact that a pronounced break in the routine—such as the "day of rest" occasions—may bring about a return of sensitiveness to a high point, or, in other words, restore the nervous tone. Studies continued in this direction should lead to some useful conclusions regarding the maximum of work, with respect to both its duration and type, that should determine the conditions under which the organism of man may be maintained without depletion.

Rockefeller's "Trusted Employes" Exposed

The developments in the Minnequa plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, where 4,000 steel workers are making preparations to walk out on strike, give other examples of the cruelty and heartlessness with which Welborn and other high officials of that company treat the employes. They are not unlike the complaints which the coal strikers had when they walked out on strike last fall, and which they are now trying to adjust.

The Minnequa deal, as handed to the steel workers, was an outrageous one, in which the laborers were given no more consideration than if they were brutes. The history of the case shows that for more than five years the C. F. & I. has been losing through higher-up officials on an average of $100,000 a year by graft and robbery. And because Welborn had not completed his investigation, he ordered that not a single laborer be paid for wages that were due them until a check had been made on the entire books. The laborers were not accused of any crime. Neither had they committed any, but just to satisfy a whim of the master slave driver, Welborn, the entire pay roll was tied up. The steel workers do not intend to stand for such high-handed methods.

The investigation discloses other things, among which are the cruelties practiced by the C. F. & I. officials. The things are of general knowledge in this section of the State, but for the satisfaction of the outside world it might be well to note that Rockefeller and the C. F. & I. indulge in such practices in every plant controlled by them. Their inhumanities are not confined to the coal strikers alone.

And above all other things the investigation shows that the Rockefeller interests have been making so much money from their Colorado holdings that they did not notice, or apparently did not care to notice, the stealing of $100,000 a year for five successive years from the company.—Trinidad (Col.) Free Press.

HOW TO STOP TIPPING

Railroad Commissioner Eshleman stripped the seven veils from the tipping tradition with his customary directness and forcefulness when he reminded the general manager of the Pullman company that the wretchedness of the pay given car porters is directly responsible for an unfair distribution of the porters' services. Porters are paid starvation wages with the understanding that they will get from passengers what other money they have to have. General Manager Dean could plaster the inside of every Pullman car all over, top, bottom and sides, with notices entreating porters not to take tips and passengers not to give them, but until porters are paid a living wage the whole United States army could not put down tipping.

Usually the opponents of tipping have maintained that much of the guilt lay upon the shoulders of the person who solicited the tip, but Eshleman put the blame where it belongs, on the shoulders of employers who take a mean advantage of the public's amiability.

"The system of tipping, upon which the Pullman company compels its employes to depend for a living, is calculated to corrupt the whole American people," said Eshleman to General Manager Dean. "It is not right for an employer to say that the bread of his employe must be earned by servility. Wages ought to be a matter of right, and should not be dependent upon groveling."

People who would like to stop or limit the practice of tipping can profit by this bit of propaganda. Don't hurt the tipee. He can't help himself. Get after the employer.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Pleasures of Knowledge.

It is noble to seek Truth, and it is beautiful to find it. It is the ancient feeling of the human heart, that knowledge is better than riches; and it is deeply and sacredly true. To mark the course of human passions as they have flowed on in the ages that are past; to see why nations have risen, and why they have fallen; to wander in the creations of poetry, and grow warm again with that eloquence which swayed the democracies of the Old World; to go up with great reasoners to the First Cause of all, and to perceive, in the midst of all this dissolution and decay and cruel separation, that there is one thing unchangeable, indestructible, and everlasting—it is worth while in the days of our youth to strive hard for this great discipline; to pass sleepless nights for it; to give up for it laborious days; to spurn for it present pleasures, to endure for it afflicting poverty; to wade for it through darkness and sorrow, and contempt, as the great spirits of the world have done in all ages and all times.—Sydney Smith.

SCIENCE CAN EXTEND HUMAN LIFE

Proper use of knowledge now in the possession of scientists will extend human life fifteen years. This statement was made by Dr. Victor B. Vaughan, president of the American Medical Association, at its Atlantic City convention.

Dr. Vaughan revealed the ignorance which exists and the inefficient service of State and municipal governments which permit nostrums and quacks and other obstruction of the work of medical science.

"We boast of a great civilization," he said, "but this is true only within limits. In this country of a hundred millions there are thousands whose greed impedes the progress of the whole. In our cities we see the palatial homes of the rich, the splendid temples of trade, the slums of want and poverty, and the homes, both rich and squalid, of vice and crime. No nation in this condition has a clean bill of health. We have not emerged from the dark ages.

"There can be no doubt that disease has overthrown civilization in the past, and there is no surety that it may not do so again. The recent outbreak of the plague in Manchuria and its more recent appearance in Cuba are not without their warnings. It remains to be seen if those who control our government have the intelligence necessary to protect our country against the invasion of pestilence.

"The failure to provide for camp sanitation in 1898, the behavior of California officials and the finding of plague in San Francisco and the general indifference of national and state authorities toward the eradication of disease discourage the hope that intelligent patriotism is widely distributed among us.

"The history of medicine is that of mankind. Born in naked ignorance, bound in the swaddling clothes of credulity and nursed on superstition, medicine has had its savants and its fakers, its triumphs and its failures, its honors and its disgraces. It has attracted and still attracts to its ranks men of the purest motives and those who are impelled by the basest desires.

"In so great a work as the eradication of preventable disease, all intelligent people must co-operate. The law must support by proper enactments, and these must be enforced with justice and intelligence; it must recognize that the right to enjoy health is quite as sacred as that to possess property; that to poison men in factories and mines, to pollute drinking water supplies, to adulterate foods and to drug with nostrums is manslaughter.

"Religion must teach the sanctity of the body as well as that of the soul; that ignorance is sin and knowledge, virtue; that parenthood is the holiest function performed by man, and that to transmit disease is an unpardonable sin.

"The teacher must know hygiene as well as mathematics. The capitalist must recognize that improvement in health and growth in intelligence increase the efficiency of labor. There never has been a time when scientific medicine has had so many and such efficient and appreciative helpers as it has today. Our sanitary laws are for the most part good, but their administration is weak, on account of ignorance. The pulpits of the land are open, for the most part, to the sanitarian.

"The respectable newspapers are most effective in the crusade against quackery and disease. The philanthropist has learned that the advancement of science confers the greatest and most lasting benefits on man.

"There is a moral obligation to be intelligent. Ignorance is a vice, and when it results in injury to any one it becomes a crime, a moral, if not a statutory one. To infect another with disease, either directly or indirectly, as a result of ignorance, is an immoral act. The purpose of government is to protect its citizens, and a government which fails to shelter its citizens against infection is neither intelligent nor moral. To transmit disease of body or mind to offspring is an unpardonable sin.

"In each state there should be a hygienic laboratory equipped with able men supplied with facilities for the study of sanitary conditions and for the prosecution of scientific research. The hygienic laboratory at Washington should be developed into a great institution for research which would improve the conditions of life. The greatest asset of any nation is the health of its citizens, and the people who secure this in the highest degree will dominate the earth, for the dominion of the superman, when he comes, will extend from pole to pole, not by force of arms, but by example and education."

URGE NO HOME WORK TO STOP CHILD LABOR

The employment of children in tenements to do work in violation of the labor law and the difficulty of enforcing the provisions of the law relating to work done at home instead of factories were discussed at the hearing of the New York State Factory Inspection Commission.

Witnesses said that there was a great deal of work done in the tenements by children of tender years and that while tenement factories of the old sweat shop kind in living rooms were abolished large numbers of the tenements still with many of their unsanitary features, had been converted into so-called factory buildings, with a factory of some kind on every floor.

Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement said that under the present circumstances it was practically impossible to enforce the law in many cases as related to work done in the homes of workers. This work, she said, was of a "parasitical" kind. That was to say, that being done cheaply, it tended to reduce the wages of the factory workers.

In deply to a question by Abraam I. Elkus, lawyer for the commission, she said that within the last twenty years a great deal of the home work had been abolished and conditions in that respect improved, but she thought the only way to regulate work done in tenements was to end such work.

In this Elizabeth C. Watson, an investigator, agreed. "It is impossible to enforce the law with regard to tenement house employment," she said. "The only way to end it would be to prohibit tenement house work. I found the other day in one tenement home three children aged 11, 7 and 4 years respectively making artificial violets. In another place I found children aged 12, 7 and 5 years respectively at the same work. The mother and children made 70 cents a day. The husband was a street cleaner."

Large numbers of girls, she said, were working in their tenement homes making children's caps and gowns who were suffering from contagious diseases.

Daniel O'Leary, chief of the division of home work of the Labor Department, said he believed the burden of responsibility for putting children of tender age at work should lie with the parents rather than with the manufacturer.

Mr. Elkus suggested that a good way to solve the question would be to revoke the licenses of manufacturers who gave out the work.

Mr. O'Leary said that in many cases where children worked there was peculiar hardship in the family. Poverty often was the cause. Immigrants often could not get work, he said. He told of a mother and children who had to earn their bread by making artificial flowers at 15 cents a gross.

Miss Charlotte Johnston, an investigator, said she recently visited a number of tenement homes where little school children worked after school hours. One child who did not attend school was looked up and said she was so tired after working at home that she could not attend school and had no time to play. Miss Johnston believes tenement house work should be altogether prohibited.

The representatives of the labor unions held that there were too few inspectors. James P. Holland, who represented the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, said there were three game inspectors to one factory inspector. He believed that there should at least be as many factory and mine inspectors as game inspectors.—New York Sun.

Restriction of Immigration Only Remedy

"Personally I will say that there should be an absolute prohibition of immigration for at least ten years," said H. H. Wheaton, in a recent address. The speaker was formerly connected with the state labor bureau of New York, and is now an assistant labor commissioner for Pennsylvania as well as investigating agent for the federal government. Mr. Wheaton said that the mission of society today was to teach business how to behave itself, and in the next twenty-five years the people would see a wonderful change in this respect.

The old type of business man, the man who wanted to take everything and give as little as possible in return, is passing, he said. When a man goes into business today he must get right with society on the start. He must obtain permission to engage in business from the government, through incorporation or otherwise. That being true, business owes a duty to society in general and it's up to him to bring his business to a point where it does not interfere with the rights of society. That is the stage at which we have arrived at present.

Taking up immigration, Mr. Wheaton said that the problem of assimilation was the greatest of the many questions presented. It was undoubtedly true that many aliens were far better off in their own countries—had not improved their condition by emigrating. But since the nation had seen fit to open wide its gates, it was the nation's duty to make an American of the alien.

Education was the greatest need of the alien, especially education in the English language. Much of the education given in the schools was utterly unsuited to the case, he declared. There was no line of industry that was not endangered by the presence of the unassimilated alien.

Prohibition of immigration, he said, would help to solve the unemployment problem. He personally favored cutting off all immigration for ten years. The East, he said, did not understand the Oriental immigration problem in any way. It was engrossed with the European immigration question, and the more serious one of the Oriental was neglected.

In this connection Mr. Wheaton severely scored big business for importing alien labor, declaring that it was blind to its best interests in so doing.

THE "CAR TINK"

Out of the measureless miles of night,
Into the gleam of the station light,
The long train glides and halts for rest
That men may alight and board her again.
And the chattering telegraph's swift behest
To send her speeding across the plain.
What's that?
That light held low? That voice in the dark?
That ringing and klinging of steel on steel?
A hand to test and an eye to mark—
The car-tink hammering on the wheel.

Hammering down the length of the train,
Ringing each wheel for sign of strain,
Unseen, unnoticed, almost unknown
By those above whom his labor guards.
Doing his part in the dark, alone,
In the space where the train draws down the yards.
Who's that?
Whose light held low, whose voice in the dark,
Whose hammer is ringing its steel on steel,
Whose hand will test and whose eye will mark?
The car-tink hammering on the wheel.

Out where the coaches rock and swerve
And the flanges scream on the rounding curve,
What then to guard 'gainst the sudden snap
Of a straining wheel, and a train derailed,
And lives snuffed out in the swift mishap,
And the story that some one has somewhere failed?
What? Naught
But a light held low, a voice in the dark,
A ringing and klinging of steel on steel,
A hand to test and an eye to mark—
The car-tink hammering on the wheel.
—Henry Lambert Lawson in the Railroad Man's Magazine.

Tales of Treatment
In Nonunion Mine

The story told by Charles Ravallo, "scab," who has just made his escape from the Morley mines, is a pitiful one, but the story told by the man's pay roll statement is distressing to the extreme.

Ravallo is one of the recent importations, he says, made by the mine owners, to help break up the strike. He produced statements showing that for the week ending May 31, in which he put in fifty hours work he received $10.25. His board cost him $5.40. Fifty cents went toward hospital maintenance and $2 went out in drafts, leaving him $2.35 to expend in riotous living.

For the week ending June 8 he put in fifty hours work, receiving $10.25 or $1.70 a day. His board cost him $6.75 that week, and $1.00 was taken from him for the hospital, leaving him $2.50 profit.

Ravallo is a fair workman, but being an ignorant foreigner, he thought for a while that he was making good money and soon stood a show to build up a fortune. Two weeks' work showed him that he was mistaken, and, after watching his chance, he made his escape and came to Trinidad.

He says that the treatment offered the men in the Morley mines is something awful; the board is of the cheapest kind, and the men are guarded at all times to prevent them from escaping.

He says that the mine superintendent forces the men in the mines to write letters home to relatives and friends, telling them of the good working conditions and the high wages paid, and begging them to come on as "the strike is over" and there is plenty of work.—Trinidad (Colo.) Free Press.

VESTIBULE BILL PASSED.

Baton Rouge, La., July 4.—The Samuel street car vestibule bill has been passed by the state legislature, after several years of agitation by the trade union movement.

SAYS UNIONISTS ARE BLACKLISTED

Confronting Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works as the latter finished giving testimony before the United States commission on industrial relations, John M. Tobin, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, charged that conditions at the Baldwin plant were unfair and intolerable to all classes of workers.

A lively tiff followed between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Tobin, which was concluded when the president of the locomotive works refused to continue the argument.

Mr. Johnson had reiterated his testimony of Wednesday, that there was no discrimination against union men at the Baldwin plant, when Mr. Tobin asked permission of Commissioner Weinstock to question Mr. Johnson. Permission was granted.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Tobin, shaking a finger at Mr. Johnson, "that after the Baldwin strike of 1911 union cards were collected from the men and torn up?"

"Is it not a fact that there are many good mechanics who have served long and faithfully at Baldwin's, but cannot get their jobs back because they are union men? I can confront you with hundreds of cases of this kind."

"I am certain that that is not so," replied Mr. Johnson, "but I will have John P. Sykes, our general manager, answer your questions. He is in closer touch with the situation."

Sykes asserted that there had been no discrimination against union men. He admitted that union cards had been collected from union men after the strike of 1911 and destroyed.

"But this was done," he said, "without instruction, by an overzealous subordinate official. All we ask is that workers conform with the rules of the establishment. But we do object to pernicious political activity, and stop it where we can."

Speaking directly again to President Johnson, Mr. Tobin said: "You have said that injured men and men old in the service are given consideration at Baldwin's. I can bring here several hundred men who have been discriminated against in the Baldwin shop for a dozen different reasons.

"I know a man by the name of Phillips, who was kicked out after he had lost an eye in the service of Baldwin's. I know a man who was employed by your for twenty-five years. He gave intelligent and faithful service. He was fired recently.

"When he went to your Mr. Morgan and asked the reason for his discharge, Mr. Morgan said, 'None of your business; get out.' What have you to say to this?"

"I don't believe any such condition exists," said Mr. Johnson.

With his voice raised to a higher pitch and moving closer to the chair where Mr. Johnson sat, Mr. Tobin continued:

"Do you know that under your contractor system that Girard College boys and other poor young men without influence are hired in your plant and given the sort of jobs which give them no opportunity for rising?

"The contractor gives them the sort of work which puts the most money into his pocket, and he keeps them on the work as long as they remain in the employ of the company.

"When they leave the only thing they are fitted for is to become a mechanic on a bread or ice wagon. No other plant in town will engage them as mechanics, for they know only one thing.

"Rich men's sons and the sons of subofficials are given the real opportunity in Baldwin's. They are put at one thing and then another, until they receive a thoroughly rounded-out experience. Do you know, Mr. Johnson, that rather than advance men at Baldwin's they have hired butchers, bakers, and others with no mechanical experience as foremen?"

"Do you wish to answer these questions?" asked Commissioner Weinstock.

"I think that I will merely reaffirm my previous testimony," replied Mr. Johnson, and he left the stand.

Tobin said the wage scale in operation at the Baldwin plant is lower than that in other cities. New York workmen get $7 per day, he said, for doing work that at Baldwin's pays $4.

When asked why he thought that the strike of 1911 at Baldwin's had failed, Tobin replied:

"Because the company sat back for thirteen weeks and allowed the men to walk the streets and starve. The company brought men here from other cities to fill their places. It was a starve-out pure and simple."

Speaking of contracts at Baldwin's, Tobin said:

"The company frequently fills the contractor's pay roll with its own laborers to prevent him from making too much money. Men who clean the floors and scrub the offices are transferred from the company's payroll to that of the contractor.

"The output of the plant in the last ten years has increased 100 per cent, while wages have increased only 25 per cent. This increased output has been pulled out of the hide of the men. It is a case of speeding up.

"The contention of Mr. Johnson that discrimination is not made against union men at Baldwin's is ridiculous. Everybody knows that. A while ago there was a strike at Brill's Car Works and some of the strikers got jobs at Baldwin's. The minute the men were discovered to be from Brill's they were fired.

"There are no more rest spells in the blacksmith shop at Baldwin's. These days a man runs two fires at the same time, and he has to keep every iota of energy going to keep up the killing pace. Ten years ago the worker had a chance to rest once in a while. He lasted longer than he does now.

"Baldwin's did deal with the unions for one year. But when the unions began to insist that the sons of contractors should not be promoted over more efficient men and tried to regulate other grievances, Baldwin's refused to deal with us any longer. Now a union man cannot work at Baldwin's. Hundreds have been told so, and I can produce them before this commission."

Asked if he concurred in Mr. Johnson's opinion that unions established a "dead level," and destroyed ambition and initiative, Tobin replied:

"Unions do not bring about a so-called 'dead level.' Unions stand for a square deal and no favoritism. The union demands that a man who has given his life service to a company be given fair treatment.

"The union fixes a minimum wage scale and not a maximum, although many employers try to make the minimum the maximum. The union is opposed to the bonus system, for it breaks down the health of men and leads them to the scrap heap.

"The purpose of the bonus system is to drain every drop of blood and energy out of the worker for gain. Under the bonus system a man works to the limit of his capacity 300 days in a year. He wears out and is no good to himself or his family."—Philadelphia North American.

Playground Is Place
To Teach Democracy

Placing the public playground under proper supervisors squarely in the front rank with the public school under proper educators, the state commissioner of health, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, urges Pennsylvania not to overlook the essential value of correct training in play in bringing up the youth of the state. "The Value of Play" was the topic for Doctor Dixon's "little talk on health and hygiene" last week at Harrisburg, Penn., and he particularly directs attention to the playground as the arena in which the qualities of leadership are primarily developed.

Doctor Dixon says:

"Summer days are play days for men and women as well as children. Perhaps at this time of year it is well to consider what play really means to all of us.

"As a relaxation from the cares of business and as an educational factor of no small importance to the growing boy and girl, it should be encouraged and intelligently directed. No history of a nation would be complete without some record of its amusements and entertainments. In these is written all change of manners, morals and faith.

"We are spending millions of dollars yearly upon the education of our children, and as a nation are justly proud of what we have achieved in that work. But there is much to be taught in the proper direction of this natural instinct for play. It is quite as worthy of the serious consideration of our educators as all the other studies in the curriculum.

"It is not in school but in play that children first learn respect for leadership and the value of courage, honor and pluck. It is on the playground that the first lessons in democracy are taught. In those games in which the individual contests for his school among his mates he acquires standards which are the best possible training for future citizenship.

"Parents who turn their children out 'to play' without interest or knowledge of what diversions they seek are neglecting their duty and missing an opportunity to turn a natural instinct to the greatest advantage. Through this channel it is possible to cultivate to a high degree those qualities of imagination and character which will prove of inestimable advantage to the growing boy and girl.

"Public playgrounds should serve as important a place in the education of our children as the public school."

BARTENDERS RAISE WAGES.

Billings, Mont., July 4.—The Bartenders' union has been successful in securing an increase in wages without striking.

A union of sheet metal workers has been formed by the Central Labor union.

A Just Settlement to Both Sides of Controversy Must Eventually Come

The coal operators seem quite blind to the march of public sentiment upon the issue of the unionizing of labor; and they appear to be equally blind to the progress that sentiment has made with other great corporations that employ working men en masse. There isn't a railroad in Colorado or in all the West, with one possible exception that isn't operated throughout with union labor and that doesn't cheerfully confer with officers of these unions when serious differences arise. How is it with other employers who read this article? I venture there is hardly one who does not deal with unions and in practice at least doesn't accept collective bargaining. The principle of collective bargaining between employers and the representatives of the mass of workmen is now so well established that very few employers any longer refuse to accept it.

Should not the operators change their attitude in deference to public opinion and the welfare of the state? I admit their legal right to refuse to arbitrate and even to confer, but the miners have the right to strike and to continue to strike as long as they will. Neither side has the right to violate the law, and I hold it to be quite as reprehensible to violate law that provides for protection of workmen, that gives the right to unionize, that provides methods for measuring labor that the workingman may get his full earnings, as it is to injure property and person.

It has cost the state already three-quarters of a million dollars to protect the property of the operators and another quarter of a million has been provided in anticipation of need for further protection. It is not unlikely that yet another million will be spent to continue that protection, and even then the end may not be in sight. When the burdened taxpayer recalls that all of this vast expenditure might have been saved had the operators but consented to a conference; if they had but met the chosen representatives of the miners to learn whether an agreement that did not include recognition of the union might be reached; and that peace will immediately follow if they even now consent to arbitration at the hands of big, broadminded, national men to be appointed by the President of the United States with recognition excluded, can the taxpayer be blamed for growing restless and bitter against the side that blocks such settlement? The operators certainly do owe something to the great taxpaying public, even though that something carries with it a wound to their pride and a recession from what is today a very questionable position, measuring it by obligations to society and the state.

If this condition is to continue, and the general government refuses longer to perform police duty for the state, what them? The claim is made, and a delegation went to Washington to impress it upon the president, that the state would be involved in civil war should the militia be returned to the strike district and that state-wide murder, rapine and arson are certain to follow and be extended into other states, should that occur. Frankly, I don't believe it. To be sure, if the militia should be returned, officered in whole as it was, with former mind guards and members of private detective companies defiling its ranks, with its commander turned loose to use force without regard to law and in utter disregard of the most cherished rights of citizenship—serious trouble would most likely follow—and these worst predictions might be verified. But I firmly believe that those interested in the welfare of the guards, as well as in their restoration to an efficient and dependable body of the state's defenders, will see to it that all improper persons are retired from its ranks. If certain officers who have lost public confidence and all former mine guards and employes of private detective agencies shall be excluded from the militia, and if the governor will but instruct the commander that efficiency must be retained and that all civil writs must be respected and that those who are arrested shall have the right to consult with counsel and be turned over to the civil authorities, with the cause of their arrest, I believe that the state troops would be as efficient as the regular soldiers and as willingly obeyed as they have been in the past.

No hired members of detective agencies nor those who owe their just duty to private employers who at the time are in conflict with their former workmen, are fit members of the state guards in such troubles as are now on. They contaminate the service, they degrade its morals, they naturally run to excesses against which all brave and honorable men revolt. Nor should militia officers whose course has been so questionable that court-martials must be resorted to to officially determine whether they have been guilty of grave and even of heinous crimes, be continued as members of the body—except it might be in very, very rare and exceptional instances which it is not now necessary to look for.—Thomas M. Patterson, Denver.

GUN MEN WERE "INCENSED"

Washington, July 4.—Striking Colorado miners would allow their women and children to go to their death in an effort to destroy the state militia was the thought conveyed by Maj. Boughton, of the Colorado state militia, who presented Gov. Ammons' side of the Ludlow incident to President Wilson.

The major acknowledged that soldiers burned the tents, but he insists that public censure should rest lightly on them because they were "incensed" at the miners. The militia, we are assured, "advanced like men upon the colony and wiped it out."

This is what the Colorado soldier says:

"It is well established in Colorado that the militia that attacked the miners was justified in its actions," he said. "There was no massacre. In the sinister sense implied by a sensational press and a sordid public mind, only too ready to accept that sort of a representation of the incident. It was a patriotic fight of a small body of militia against great odds.

"No miners' wives or children were massacred or burned to death by the militia. With signal bravery, the militia did all in its power to save the helpless from the fire. Pitted against 400 armed miners, thirty-four militiamen braved a showed of bullets in an effort to save the weak. They did succeed in withdrawing forty women and children from the midst of the firing.

"The incident of the 'black hole,' where a number of women and children were found dead, was the result of the bodies being so cleverly hidden that it was beyond the power of the militia to find them. A dugout beneath a tent was covered by a board flooring, and this further disguised by a bed being placed over it. When the bodies were taken out not a wound or bullet mark was found on them to establish that they had met with violence at the hands of the troops.

"The only possible incident that might be criticised was when the tent colony was burned. The militia, worn by a fight against odds, were incensed because the armed miners, hidden behind the skirts the militia had protected, 'sniped' them under that protection. The militia advanced like men and wiped out the colony."

STATE BARBERS UNITE.

El Paso, July 4.—Barber delegates to the Texas State Federation of Labor have formed a state organization of journeymen barbers, and are preparing for next year, when they will actively urge a barbers' license law in this state. These workers believe the sentiment is ripe for this law and believe that by organization they will secure the desired enactment.

PREPARE VERSUS REPAIR

The statement was made not very long ago, and I believe it is accurate, that as head of the Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop has done her work during the past year with just enough money to cover the repairs on one torpedo boat for a year. The manner of the statement is unmistakably American and the conditions which it describes are no less American. Once upon a time, we said: "Millions for defense and not one cent for tribute." Now we seem to act upon the principle: Millions for repair but not one cent to prepare; or, putting it more accurately: Almost any mount for repair and a grudging minimum with which to prepare.

A year ago, Congress enacted a law which, at the suggestion of a small group of social workers, created the Industrial Relations Commission. That commission was by enactment allowed $100,000 with which, for the period of one year, to prosecute the work of investigating the problems involved in the unrest that obtains industrially and socially throughout these United States. Rather a tall order for $100,000!

It may or may not be true, but the rumor is current that a distinguished lawyer, who had a part in the adjustment of an industrial dispute in New York a few years back, would have received $100,000 if his bill had been allowed. A very generous reduction was made in the amount of the bill, though the "cut" was not disproportionate to the amplitude of the charge. But the fact remains that one man for his personal service in an industrial dispute asked a sum of money and received a goodly moiety of it, the total asked being equivalent to the entire sum allowed by the United States for one year to a commission which is to investigate in nation-wide fashion the industrial unrest of which the Los Angeles affair was no more than an incident, though it happened also to be the starting-point to those who urged that something more than reckless incrimination and recrimination be the ultimate outcome of the incident.

One hundred thousand dollars, let it be baldly stated, with which to ascertain how to adjust the world of social-industrial relationships in America, and exactly the same sum of money asked by one man for his personal service in the adjustment of a single dispute, though it involved a considerable number of people in one city!

But one might go on forever and point out parallel incidents. Not very long ago in England, after a mine disaster, £100,000 was secured for the relief of the dependents of the victims of the mine. But for years, one of the departments of the cabinet had vainly sought to secure the same amount in order to work out a protective system, the adoption of which would probably have averted this and similar disasters.

It is said that $1,000,000 was expended a few years ago by the Consolidated Gas Company in order to avert the passage, and finally to test the constitutionality, of the bill which lowered the rate of gas for consumers in New York city. The figures may not be accurate, but, judging by the character of the members of the bar involved, it is credible that a very large sum of money was expended before the constitutionality of the bill was finally confirmed.

One hundred thousand dollars was collected to free Ellen Stone, a fine woman missionary who some years ago was held for ransom. It surely was not grudged. Yet the National Child Labor Committee has never secured $100,000 in one year with which to do its work of securing life, as well as liberty, for multitudes of children toilers throughout the nation.

To repair is better than to prepare seems almost to have become our thought as far as we may be said to think upon social problems. Why? Because we lack imagination, because, as some one has said, the news of a disaster in China which caused the destruction of 100,000,000 people would not affect the average man quite as sharply as would the loss of one of his fingers.

Imagination is just another name for visioning, and one cannot vision without forevisioning and foreseeing. And to foresee is to prepare and to prepare is of the essence of statesmanship in a democracy.—Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, in The Survey.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Ere long Congress is going to take the profit out of war and preparation for war. When the people learn of the outrageous manner in which the powder, armor and ammunition trusts have overcharged and cheated Uncle Sam they will insist that the government manufacture its own munitions of war.

The purpose in this effort to have the government manufacture all its munitions of war is not merely to save to the government the amount of these extortionate profits, but to take the profit out of war and preparation for war.

Many gentlemen want a large number of battleships simply in order that private manufacturers may make huge profits in building them. When the government manufactures all munitions of war we will be able to decide upon the number of battleships needed on the merits of that question. Then the amounts to be carried in the army and navy bills will not be dictated by the greed of the armor, powder, and shipbuilding trusts, but by the needs of the country from a strictly military viewpoint. Mr. Carnegie, who was one of the first to go into the armor-plate business, boasts of having made millionaires out of forty-three men. So there must be huge profits in the armor-plate business, and now that the government has generously permitted a considerable colony of steel manufacturers to lay up sufficient millions to keep the wolf from their doors through the remainder of their days, as a reward for their thrift and genius and hard work, Congress should, instead of creating a fresh colony of steel magnates at the expense of the people, seriously begin to think of saving some of these millions to the taxpayers.

The extent to which the armor, ammunition and powder trusts have been overcharging the government is almost unbelievable. There has seldom been honest competitive bidding between the manufacturers. Secretary of the Navy Daniels discovered this condition as soon as he entered office, and as a result of his activity in getting new independent bidders to enter the field he has saved the government more than $2,000,000 and has been in office little more than a year.

Here are two sample illustrations out of a multitude which could be cited showing what happens under real competitive bidding. Realizing the government was being overcharged for turbine rotary drums, the Secretary invited an English firm to submit a bid for the drums to be installed in the new battleship, No. 39, now building in the New York navy yard. The Midvale Steel company and the Bethlehem Steel company, two of the three concerns composing the armor ring, bid $160,272 and $163,568, respectively, while the English firm, acting for the Cyclops Steel & Iron Works, of Sheffield, England, offered to furnish the drums for $57,436, a saving to the government over the lowest bid of the armor ring of $102,836.

Then, recently, the Secretary awarded a contract for building 100 torpedo flasks, including heads. There was competition; new contractors entered the field previously monopolized by the ring, and the Secretary of the Navy was able to purchase 100 flasks for $58,246, which under former conditions would have cost $115,075.

The bids of the Bethlehem Steel company and the Midvale Steel company under honest competitive bidding showed a reduction of 44 per cent, as compared with bids for similar forgings submitted by these companies only four months previously.—San Francisco Star.

POISONING OF WORKERS IN LEAD INDUSTRY

An illuminating report on lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead has just been made by the government. It brings out the dangers to which workers in this industry are subjected.

In the last twenty years many changes and improvements have taken place in the lead smelting industry of the United States. With better transportation facilities the work of smelting and refining has been transferred from small and poorly equipped plants near the mines to large centers where labor is more abundant. In the newer and larger plants are found better mechanical equipment and less hand work than in plants of the old type, while better construction of buildings and the utilization of poisonous volatile by products results in greater freedom from dust and fumes. There is also manifest among employers a higher decree of interest in the health and safety of employes than formerly.

That much remains to be accomplished in American smelting plants, however, especially in preventing the escape of poisonous dust and fumes, is brought out in a report on "Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead," by Dr. Alice Hamilton, just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, being the fourth in a series on industrial accidents and hygiene published by that bureau. In nineteen plants investigated in the United States, employing an average of about 7,400 men, no less than 1,769 cases of lead poisoning occurred during the year 1912, of which 347 were reported by hospitals, 1,320 by physicians, and 102 by employes. Considering only those reported through medical sources, this means that there were more than twenty-two cases for every 100 employes, and the hospital record alone, which covered only nine of the plants, revealed a rate of almost five cases per 100, a larger rate than that of Great Britain for all cases.

The greatest dangers in the industry are connected with dust and fumes which arise in crushing and screening the ores in the roasting and smelting processes, and in refining the metals secured by smelting. It has been held by physiologists that lead sulphide found in lead ore is insoluble in the human body, but the tracing of twenty-five cases of lead poisoning to certain mines or concentrating mills in Missouri where sulphide ore only is handled led to experiments which proved that the sulphide is soluble in human gastric juice and therefore poisonous.

For the prevention of lead poisoning in smelting and refining works it is necessary that the plants should be well constructed and completely equipped with sanitary appliances, that measures should be taken for preventing the escape of poisonous dust and fumes, that workmen should be held to a strict observance of rules as to cleanliness and that every means should be employed to secure their co-operation in the use of protective devices, and that there should be adequate medical supervision. Regulation in force in Germany, France, and Great Britain require these precautions, and in the State of New Jersey similar regulations have been adopted recently, for both the lead and copper industries.—Washington (D. C.) Times.

A SETBACK FOR HOUSING INSPECTION

Last July, nearly a year ago, the governor of Pennsylvania signed a housing law for first-class cities. This law discontinued the three divisions of drainage, nuisance and tenement house inspection in the Philadelphia Bureau of Health, and established in place of them one division entitled, the Division of Housing and Sanitation.

On January 1, 1914, the acting director of health notified the heads of the three old divisions that their offices no longer existed, and in place of them appointed a chief of the new divison. At the same time he continued the services of some sixty inspectors of the three old divisions, assigning them to duties in the new division.

At once the City Councils, which have throughout been controlled by the opponents of the Blankenburg reform administration, decided not to supply funds for the Division of Housing and Sanitation. Instead, they made the customary appropriation for the three old divisions, which the acting director had declared defunct. The dispute was taken into the courts and the action of the administration was sustained in the lower court, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the heads of the three old divisions awaited the outcome at leisure, while the head and other employes of the new division awaited the outcome at work. The city, however, paid none of the salaries in question.

Finally, after nearly six months' waiting, the Supreme Court decided that the old divisions were still in existence. Thereupon three desks were reopened and one was closed, and salary checks for the three were drawn on the city treasury. The court in reaching this decision held that no appropriation having been made for the salaries of employes in the Division of Housing and Sanitation there was no fund upon which warrants could be drawn but that appropriations to the old division were valid. The court also decided that the law creating the new division was defective in that it did not provide when it should go into effect, how the Division of Sanitation and Housing should be organized and by whom, or who should determine the number of inspectors to be appointed and the salaries to be paid them. The inference, according to the court, is that the City Councils must take the initiative. As they did not act, there was no organization of the Division of Housing and Sanitation.

The purpose of the law was to consolidate three branches of the city government whose work overlapped and to reorganize them on a more efficient basis. The Philadelphia Housing Commission, which was largely instrumental in drafting and securing the enactment of the law, is attempting to institute proceedings through the district attorney's office to compel councils to appropriate the money for the new division. The basis for its suit is the opinion delivered by Frank P. Prichard and John G. Johnson, leaders of the Philadelphia bar, that the law in question imposes upon councils the specific duty of maintaining the division and that the performance of this duty can be legally compelled. The secretary of the Housing Commission, Bernard J. Newman, says that the Supreme Court went out of its way to hand down an opinion as to the status of the law which had the result of throwing out of court proceedings brought by advocates of the law.—The Survey.

WOULD SOLVE PRISON LABOR

Philadelphia, July 4.—To pay prisoners for their labor is advocated by Edwin M. Abbott, president of the state commission to formulate a plan to permit prisoners to work in state institutions. He submits this general idea:

"It is now suggested to establish a system of employment for all the inmates of all penal institutions; to pay them for their services, to utilize the result of their labor and thus to raise the standard of morals within the institutions, within the individuals and to establish a method of reimbursement to the state for the heavy expense necessary for the protection of communities from the results of crime.

"The widest latitude must be given to employment in the open air. Farming, horticulture and floriculture are to be encouraged to the fullest extent, and with the erection of hothouses, this system could be conducted not only in the open season, but throughout the winter months as well. Road work is another subject to be considered in this relation.

"The erection or repairing of state institutions by penal labor could be conducted in such a manner as would be highly beneficial to all concerned. The manufacture of clothing, utensils, furniture and other necessary paraphernalia used in the penal and charitable institutions of the state would be encouraged. The various grades of plumbing, bricklaying, masonry, plastering and the like would be taught.

"For the women, sewing, weaving, knitting, carpetmaking and various other useful employments would be fostered.

"As to the disposition of the products of this labor, there should be little difficulty. Goods must never be marked 'prison made,' but no goods at any time, should be sold in the open market. Everything raised or made in any penal institution could be carried to any point in the state in less than twenty-four hours. Every charitable and penal institution has need for everything that could be raised or made.

"The schedule of prices for all goods and products must always be on file at the state official's office, and must correspond approximately with the price at which the same article could be purchased in the open market. Thus, would a fund be supplied from which the convicts would receive their compensation, and would require no additional appropriation on the part of the state.

"Organized labor would have no further ground for objection, as the result of convict labor would never reach the open market, and the only effect such a disposition of their products could make would be in the infinitesimally small amount of goods which these institutions would no longer purchase from the products of non-convict sources."

PROTESTS AGAINST GUNMEN

Trenton, N. J., July 4.—At an overflow meeting of striking machinists and sympathizers in this city, strong resolutions were adopted against the importation of fifty gunmen by two of the struck firms. The resolutions declare that the importation of this class of undesirables invariably leads to disorder and bloodshed, as witnessed recently in the States of Michigan, West Virginia and Colorado.

Congressman Keating, of Colorado, a member of the House labor group, addressed the meeting. He said that he came to Trenton for two reasons—to urge the nonemployment of gunmen here in strike troubles, and to plead with the strikers to observe the law. He said the terrible trouble in Colorado was caused by lack of law enforcement in two counties and by the employment of gunmen to "break the strike." He said that in those counties the employers and mine owners virtually owned the officials and were in that way able to suspend the law. In other sections of the State there was no serious trouble until the fight at Ludlow, when many men, women and children lost their lives.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

Issued from the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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"MOLDING" PUBLIC OPINION.

> The Senate Judiciary Committee would not be true to the traditions of an honorable past if it did not submit to a critical examination the dark lantern compact between Mr. Gompers and the administration embodied in the Clayton anti-trust bill. * * * The secret desire of many Democratic leaders is doubtless to make labor the beneficiary of the sort of class legislation which Congress slipped into the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, expressly forbidding the prosecution of labor and agricultural organizations violating the Sherman law. If the President and his party want to set up class distinction between lawbreakers, they have the power to do it. But they should do it courageously and openly.

The above is a portion of a leading editorial by the New York Tribune on the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill. The attacks on every one who disagrees with it, from the President down, shows the desperate straits in which Big Business finds itself, when it will slander public officials who insist in doing their own thinking.

The Tribune has fallen into lowly places since the days of Greeley, when the trumpet-toned challenge of that magnificent democrat was heard throughout the land.

There is nothing to support the Tribune's contention that the passage of the Clayton bill, the President, or his party, will "set up class distinction between lawbreakers."

This question, as we have repeatedly shown, is labor and humanity versus dollars and products. Statutory enactments provided ample remedy whenever labor violates the law.

Is labor a product amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law?

The Tribune and its kind insists that it is. Labor's denial is supported by a remarkable decision by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the International Harvester Company vs. the State of Missouri; the pre-election declaration of President Wilson; the platform declaration of the dominant party; the practically unanimous passage of the labor section of the Clayton bill by the House of Representatives, and the exemption by Congress on more than one occasion of labor unions and farmers' organizations from trust prosecution with money appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill. These views we reprint elsewhere.

Big Business ignores this overwhelming evidence and blindly shrieks "class legislation" in an effort to stem the rising tide that will mark clear distinction between the men of labor and the products of their toil.

The Tribune editor, skipping blithely o'er his thin intellectual ice, is unconscious of these views. His method of attack, however, is in accord with those who would stay progress and development. The history of this force has been continuous and unreasoning opposition to ideals for justice.

Our times are no exception to this rule, and the "arguments" used by the Clayton bill opponents fairly illustrate a stupidity that believes logic and reason can be answered by silly assumption and lurid claims.

At no time in labor's long struggle for relief from trust classification has the prospects for success been brighter. The American people are beginning to accept the workers' viewpoint that there is a difference between them and their product.

While the House of Representatives has accepted this viewpoint by passing the Clayton bill, the fight is not won. Every force at the command of "Big Business" is now centered on the Senate and its Judiciary Committee, which has the Clayton bill in charge.

The Tribune's editorial, referred to above, is a fair sample of the methods used by labor's opponents. To offset this campaign of untruth, bluster, cyclone and terror, every member of the trade unions, railroad brotherhoods, farmers' organizations, and their sympathizers, should immediately communicate with their Senators. Indicate to them the need for permitting labor to exercise its normal activities without being classed with a barrel of oil, through interpretations by the courts.

Show them that the spokesmen for greed do not represent the justice-loving sentiments of American citizenship.

Insist that the Senate pass the Clayton bill, as passed by the House, at this session.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

But a few weeks ago John D. Rockefeller, Jr., suave, imperturbable, infallible, promulgated his principle before the House Committee on Mines investigating the Colorado coal strike.

Seated before the committee, remote from actual contact with his many interests and twelve years separated from first hand knowledge of conditions in Colorado, he confidently described conditions there as ideal because that might be the natural results of his business theories. Now, John D. Rockefeller and his understudy, John D., Jr., have made business the chief end of life. They have made business pay dividends, therefore, the young man felt qualified to speak with authority upon how business should be conducted.

He announced as correct principles for business enterprise:

"In these days when interests are so diverse and so numerous, of course it would be impossible for any man to be personally responsible for all the management of the various concerns in which he may be a larger or smaller stockholder.

"I have done what I regard as the very best thing in the interests of my employes and the large investments I represnt. We have got the best men obtainable and are relying on their judgment. We follow the very same policy in philanthropy and social work that we are following in business; that is, we have the best men in charge."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., patron of scientific research and conspicuous advocate of private morality, awoke the other day to find himself the victim of inexorable scientific laws and the financial loser from the payment of unearned incomes.

The awakening was so rudely disconcerting and so theoretically impossible. Had the Rockefeller millions not subsidized research laboratories that experts might attend to scientific laws properly and was not full responsibility for all results squarely placed upon them? Why, then, should the heir to the Standard Oil millions be personally troubled with scientific data? Yet there confronted him such uncontrovertible commonplaces as "Like begets like;" "Shall men gather grapes from thistles;" "Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye surely reap."

The deductions are highly commendable as generalities—they can be traced to such respectable authority, but when exemplified in concrete data they are irritating. In example, under John D. Rockefeller's ideal system in the Utopian mines in Colorado where the "miners have no grievances," it has been declared that certain confidential men in high places had instituted a highly non-social system of increasing their private incomes.

For years these confidential agents had watched those higher up appropriate for private use the incomes for which they performed no work or service and in the production of which others had labored long weary hours. They watched until they got the idea—then they did likewise. They could not water the stock. But they devised an analogous system—they padded the payrolls. As dividends must be paid upon all manner of fictitious stock, so wages must be paid to all whose names appear on the payrolls. They paid their employers the highest compliment—imitation.

It is estimated that they realized from this system of manipulating the funds of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company between $50,000 and $500,000. How much have the owners of the C. F. & I. realized from manipulating the hours of work, wages, safety appliances and working conditions of the miners employed to dig their coal?

As between the morality of these two classes of manipulators can any but quantitative distinction be found? Let John D. Rockefeller consult the scientific experts as to the reasons for these unusual reactions of his trusted agents. These scientists will assure him that the most powerful forces operating to determine human development are hereditary and environment. The atmosphere of Sodom would have an effect upon the most confirmed idealist. Surround ordinary mortals by the atmosphere generated by graft, corruption, thuggery, open violations of law as practiced by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the natural result is corresponding lawlessness—as was disclosed in checking up the pay-roll of the company.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has openly flouted moral and statutory laws. It has bred the spirit of lawlessness. It has denied miners check weighmen in order to enable the company to rob them of the coal they mine. It has violated the eight-hour law. It has maintained company stores in defiance of law. It has assisted in debauching courts and throttling justice, and making legislators the tools and hirelings of privileged corporations.

That which it has sown it now reaps. Moreover, it disseminates the seeds of corruption throughout the whole State.

Meanwhile John D. Rockefeller, Jr., seeks psychological relaxation in the solitude of Maine, far from the public mourners that have persistently sat at his gates as a remembrance of the dead of the Colorado miners' war. John D., Sr., is forced to forego the pleasure of his summer home at Cleveland because of an unpleasant experience incidental to the zeal of Ohio officials in attempting to collect an income tax.

Verily, verily, the process of obtaining incomes is a devious one. Many are they that seek incomes, but only a few are permitted to take. It has never yet been explained why employers may take from employes that which they have earned, but employes may not take from employers that which employers have not earned. Truly the laws of property are wonderful—by whom were they made?

It might be a good investment—for that is the only basis that appeals—for John D. Rockefeller to hire some roving experts in detecting morality to investigate evidences and vestiges of morality in Colorado. Unprejudiced investigations might convince him how difficult it is for a rich man to enter into the kingdom called heaven, and how infinitely more difficult for the richest man in the world to enter the kingdom called exploitation of human beings without corrupting his own morals and those of many others whose lives he influences.

PROTECT THE CHILD

Because of child labor today the future generation of men and women will suffer. Their careers will bear the stamp of humanity's brutality.

Scientific investigation tells us that if the race is to be saved from diminishing in stature, prevention must begin with the child. After the time for growth has passed no improvement in the physical environment will cause the bones to increase in size.

The nation has no right to permit a child to sacrifice, during his years of possible physical development, that which he can not hope to regain in later years, or to relinquish any degree of efficiency which would otherwise be his and which he will need in his manhood years.

As a nation, claiming to be enlightened and civilized it is time we were awaking to the fact that there are certain imponderable values that must be saved. It is the right of every child to be free from ignorance and master.

The National Child Labor Committee reports progress in securing laws in favor of child workers. Almost every State has gone on record, some more pronounced than others, as opposed to child labor, and has passed regulation laws. But we are told by the same committee "that most important of all is the provision for adequate enforcement of the laws. Without such provision any child labor law is obsolete. The problem of providing for the proper enforcement of the law is far from being solved."—Grace Brewer, in Machinists' Journal.

AGE OF HUMANITY.

The age of chivalry has gone. An age of humanity has come. The horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to man. In serving him, in promoting his elevation, in contributing to his welfare, in doing him good, there are fields of bloodless triumph, nobler far than any in which the bravest knights ever conquered. Here are spaces of labor wide as the world, lofty as heaven.—Charles Sumner.

Shall Labor Be Treated as a Commodity? Abandonment of Slavery Answers Question

FROM THE OUTLOOK.

A great deal of misunderstanding and confusion is likely to arise when any measures are proposed affecting labor organizations. That is partly due to the fact that the old relation of master and servant no longer exists and can no longer exist in our great industries, and yet the law regarding employer and employe is based on that old individualistic relation. Consequently labor legislation must in its nature be radical in the sense that it must go to the roots of things, for the great industrial change has been radical. At this time, when Congress has been considering two important measures affecting labor unions, there has therefore arisen a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion.

The two measures to which we refer are two provisions in the so-called anti-trust bills.

Both of these provisions have been denounced as class legislation, as attempts to give special privileges to labor unions, as efforts to placate the wage-working voters by special legislation placing them outside the reach of lawful authority. As a matter of fact, whatever defects there may be in the phraseology, both of these provisions are attempts to render the law consistent with the change in industrial conditions.

One of these provisions is designed to exempt labor unions and farmers' associations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Whether it does so there seems to be some doubt. We do not wish to believe that the President or any member of Congress acquiesced in the passage of this provision on the ground that it did not really accomplish what it purports to accomplish. The real object of the provision is justifiable in both common sense and morals, and its passage without a dissenting vote ought to, if it does not, represent the recognition of the House of Representatives, without regard to politics, of the fact that labor unions ought not to be prosecuted under the anti-trust law. The effort of Congress in a former session to enact such a provision by means of a "rider" on an appropriation bill was a subterfuge that deserved condemnation. The enactment of this provision in the open as an essential part of a trust measure, after full discussion, is in comparison courageous and deserves commendation.

Why should labor unions be exempted from prosecution under the anti-trust law?

Everybody recognizes that the laws which are applicable to certain groups or classes are not applicable to other groups or classes. It is right to lay upon automobile drivers restrictions from which pedestrians are exempt; it is right to require by law from the liquor dealer what no one would think of requiring from the dealer in clothing; it is right to limit the operation of steamboats by regulations which do not apply to sailboats; it is right to exact from corporations what is not exacted from firms. Likewise it is right to apply to those who manufacture or deal in merchandise a law which is not made applicable to those who work for wages. And if a law which was devised for the regulation of those who manufacture or deal in merchandise has proved in practice to apply to wage-earners, to whom it was not intended to apply, it is right to exempt the wage-earners, just as it would be right to pass a law exempting pedestrians from the operations of an automobile law which had proved to place a needless restrictions upon pedestrians.

Whether there should be a distinction in law between one category or group of people and another should be determined by the nature of the difference between the two groups or categories. If the difference has no relation to the object of the law, then that difference ought not to be recognized in the law; but if that difference has a material bearing on the object of the law, then it ought to be recognized in the law.

What is the object of the anti-trust law? It is, briefly, to prevent monopoly. According to Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," monopoly is "the abuse of free commerce by which one or more individuals have procured the advantage of selling alone all of a particular kind of merchandise to the detriment of the public" or "any combination among merchants to raise the price of merchandise to the injury of the public."

The whole question whether labor unions should come under the operation of the anti-trust law rests upon the question whether labor is merchandise or not. From the point of the slave-holder, of course, labor is merchandise. The slave is as truly a valuable piece of property as a horse. From the point of view of some economists labor is regarded as a commodity which, like potatoes, or steel, or waterpower, is offered by the owner in the highest market and sought by the buyer in the lowest market. This is the only ground on which the application of the anti-trust law to labor unions can be defended.

This view of labor as a commodity is rightly becoming obsolete. Slavery is no longer countenanced among civilized people. The idea that one man can have a property right in another man is no longer defended by reasonable people. With the abandonment of that idea must be abandoned the idea of labor as a commodity, for labor consists of human beings.

The man who wishes to buy potatoes, or steel, or water-power buys a thing; a man who hires labor for a wage employs a human being. The man who sells potatoes, or steel, or water-power gives that which is separate from himself, but a man who offers his labor for a wage offers himself. The purchaser of a commodity does not inquire whether the seller is thrifty or has good habits; all that he wants to know is whether his goods are all that the seller represents them to be. The man who hires labor, on the other hand, is very much concerned with the habits, the character, of the person he hires. Such a difference as this the law ought to recognize. If it does not recognize it, the law ought to be changed. The United States courts have declared in substance that the anti-trust law does not recognize this difference between the rights that a man has in things that he happens to own and the right that he has over himself. Since the anti-trust law does not recognize the difference, Congress ought to amend the law. It ought to do so openly and freely.

The avowed object of the amendment which the House of Representatives unanimously passed last week was to recognize this difference and to make it impossible hereafter for laboring men who are organized for the common protection of themselves to be treated by the courts as men who have combined for the purpose of monopolizing a commodity.

This provision applies also to farmers' organizations. It is sufficient to say that the farmer is the most individualistic of individuals, and no other danger is quite so remote as that of a farmers' monopolistic organization. Anything which can legitimately be done to encourage co-operation among farmers should be welcomed as a public benefit.

The other provision in the anti-trust measures which affects labor unions is that which prohibits the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes except when necessary for preventing irreparable injury, and then only in response to a written application; prohibits the issuance of injunctions against peaceful primary boycotts and peaceful picketing; in addition, declares that such peaceful boycotts and peaceful picketing shall not be construed to be illegal.

This provision seems to us to be cautiously planned and to provide by statute nothing but what has been judged permissible by at least some of the higher courts of the land. There is no reason why the courts should attempt to enjoin men from refusing to deal or for persuading others to refuse to deal with an employer with whom they have a controversy. Nothing in this provision legalizes the attempt to enforce such a boycott by coercive or violent methods, or by attempting a secondary boycott—that is, the refusal to deal with those who decline to join the boycott. There is no reason why the court should attempt to enjoin men from peacefully attempting to persuade others not to work for an employer with whom they have a controversy. This is peaceful picketing, and it ought to be distinctly understood to be well within the law. There is nothing in this provision which legalizes the attempt to enforce the desires of strikers by coercive measures of any kind. In this provision, with regard to injunctions, there is and ought to be nothing that is not as applicable to the employer as to the employe.

The English labor law goes even further than this provision, and, as we understand it, declares that it is not unlawful for two or more to do what one may do. Inasmuch as it is lawful for an individual to refuse to deal with a former employer, it would be lawful for any number to refuse to deal with their former employer. It can be seen that the English provision is more extensive in its application that the provision in the proposed anti-trust law. We believe that it is right that by some such provision labor unions should be definitely and generally secured in rights which the courts have on occasion conceded to them.

There is no question here whether labor unions should be regulated or not. Labor unions equally with any other large bodies of men should be kept subject to the sovereignty of the whole people. The question is whether labor shall be treated as a commodity, and whether men shall be allowed to do jointly what every one is and ought to be allowed to do singly in the control of his own labor.

SOME DAY WILL MEN'S DREAMS COME TRUE

By Brand Whitlock.

Notwithstanding all the ignorance and all the woe in the world tonight, never before has there been such widespread opportunity for enlightenment, never such widespread comfort, never so much kindness, so much pity for animals, for children, and, above all, never have women been shown such consideration. It needs no very powerful imagination, peering into the shadowy background of human history, to appreciate the tremendous implications of this fact. Indeed, the great feminist movement of our time, a movement which in the histories of mankind centuries hence will be given the sectional mark of the beginning of a new age, is in itself the proof of a great advance, in which the ballot will be the very least important of all the liberties to be won.

With all the complications of this vast and confusing interplay of the forces of this age, the city is inextricably bound by its awful responsibility for so much that is bad, for so much that is good, in our time. And in the cities, now as always, the struggle for liberty will go on. The old leaders will pass, and the new will pass, and pass swiftly, for they are quickly consumed in the stress and heat of the passionate and savage struggle. To them must ever come the fatigue of long drawn opposition, of the repeated and unavailing assaults on the cold, solid and impregnable walls of institutions. In this fatigue they may grow conservative after a while, and they should pray to be spared the acquiescence of the middle years, the base capitulation of age.

But always the people remain, pressing onward in a great stream up the slopes, and always somehow toward the light. For the great dream beckons, leads them on, the dream of social harmony always prefigured in human thought as the city. This radiant vision of the city is the oldest dream in the world. All literature is saturated with it. It has been the ideal of human achievement since the day when the men on the plains of Shinar sought to build a city whose towers should reach unto heaven. It was the angelic vision of the mystic on Patmos, the city descending out of heaven and lying foursquare, the city where there was to be no more sorrow nor crying. It has been the goal of civilization down to this hour of the night, when, however vaguely and dimly, the ideal stirs the thousands in this feverish town going about their strange and various businesses, pleasures, devotions, sacrifices, sins. It has been the everlasting dream of humanity. And humanity will continue to struggle for it, to struggle toward it. And some day, somewhere, to the sons of men the dream will come true.

RECALLING A JUDGE

The attempt of Representative Neely, of West Virginia, to bring impeachment proceedings against a federal district judge of the West Virginia district which he represents, brings to mind more conclusively the failure of present American laws to provide adequately for the removal of magistrates sitting upon any court benches.

In seeking to impeach the judge, it was necessary for the congressman to petition to the House of Representatives where the pros and cons of the case will be acted upon by congressmen from Florida, Maine, Utah, Kansas and other states. These men, not sufficiently burdened with the duties of representing their own states, must assume the responsibility of declaring whether or not this West Virginia man shall be removed from his seat.

It may be possible that the congressmen from distant and remote parts of the country will be sufficiently familiar with the merits of the case to act wisely. They are confronted with a mass of problems pertaining distinctly to their own district. But these may be put aside for the present while the West Virginia case is weighed. But what of the people that they represent? Can they be expected to know detailed facts concerning the conduct of a certain West Virginia judge?

Under the present impeachment form, it is possible for any attorney-at-law to swear a judge off the bench by a conventional affidavit at the command of any political or party boss. It is a form of judicial recall the power of which is vested in the hands of a few and not in the hands of the great mass of people. The power to recall a judge elected by a majority of the people is at the command of an attorney.

The recall by a majority of the electors would be exercised only with the conservative love of fair play which characterises any question left to a decision through the polls. It would mean fair play that is impossible when the action is left to representatives or to politicians or trial advocates.—Racine Daily Call.

MR. TAFT'S EXCITEMENT.

In a speech at Harvard, former President Taft has attacked the unions for indorsing the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, which exempts unions from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and for their support of the coal mine strikers in Colorado. Mr. Taft's idea is that the unions want "the arm of the courts weakened," so that they may enjoy lawlessness, and that the Colorado strike was "actual rebellion against State authority."

That is, according to Mr. Taft, inasmuch as the courts have established certain despotic precedents, those precedents much be maintained. And he takes the queer view that the Colorado strikers, who rose in rebellion against Rockefeller's lawless methods, are in rebellion against the State of Colorado. Of course Rockefeller's rebellion against the State of Colorado was strictly in accordance with law.—San Francisco Star.

TO USE IDLE LANDS

That the solution of the labor question in California can be hastened by adoption of the pending home rule in taxation amendment was shown by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Commission on Immigration and Housing, in his report on the rioting at Wheatland in connection with the hop pickers' strike. After speaking of the terrible conditions found to exist and noting the fact that a little advertising brought a surplus of labor to Wheatland, Mr. Scharrenberg says:

"It may be readily admitted that California can support many times her present population, but it is plain that something must be done to enable the men with small means to 'get on the land.' And in order to do this effectively something must be done to deal with those who 'hold large areas of land for purely speculative purposes.'

"To me it appears that the problem of the migratory and seasonal workers is inseparably linked with the fact that of idle land. I therefore take this opportunity to call attention to Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 7, now pending before the people of California. This measure, if adopted at the November election, will help immeasurably to put to use the idle land of the State. When we shall have done this—when we shall have attacked land monopoly—we will have attacked at its source the evil which has created the problem, not only of our migratory and seasonal workers, but of all other classes of labor."—The American Economic League.

PASS THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

O men of many words and little deeds! You who are swift to serve the House of Have, but slow to help the House of Want! How long will you continue to vex the people? How long must you talk and shift and shuffle, while the ocean takes its toll? How long will you give your time to non-essentials and deny our seamen common justice? You have had your "Titanic," you have had your "Empress of Ireland;" how many thousands more must be added to these ere their cries surmount the pleas of Privilege? Have done with your everlasting palaver! Pass the Seaman's Bill.—S. C. in Public.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

Those who belong to this small class have tasted how sweet and blessed a possession philosophy is, and have also seen and been satisfied of the madness of the multitude. He is like one who retires under the shelter of a wall in the storm of dust and sleet which the driving wind hurries along; and when he sees the the rest of mankind full of wickedness, he is content if only he can live his own life, and be pure from evil or unrighteousness, and depart in peace and good will, with bright hopes.—Plato.

MILITIA RESIGN.

Denver, July 4.—The resignations of thirty-five officers and men of the State militia have been handed General Chase. These soldiers had condemned the actions of their associates at Ludlow.